

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ore raised in Jan. was 162 tons of 201 per cent. average produce, equal to 55 tons of pure copper. The quantity raised in February is estimated at about 200 tons. Since the last advices 41 tons of copper had been shipped.

WORTHING.—**Bremer Mine:** Expenses of the month, 15562. 6s. 10d.; 45 tons regulae sold, 19181.; and on hand 30 tons of regulae and 586 tons of ore ready for smelting; 360 tons had also been raised in the month of average quality. The acting manager reports that the reserves were extremely satisfactory, and the value of the mine increasing daily. They were sinking the engine-shaft under the 68 in the rich ore recently mentioned, and he adds:—"This month we have again the second furnace going at the mine, which will show its good effects in the next month's returns. You will note the accumulation of ore at the mine, which will, when returned, enable us to alter the company's financial position, and we trust to send you regular remittances for division among the shareholders." The number of hands employed on the mine was 151.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—The country, I regret to say, is in a very sad state owing to the drought, but there is now every appearance of rain, and should we have a good fall of it, carriage would soon be plentiful. I am in communication with several proprietors of horse teams, who will, when the wet sets in, enter into arrangements for carting. I have engaged freight for 7 tons of ore and 3 tons 14 cwt. of copper per *Constantia*, and hope to make the copper up to 30 tons. Capt. Anthony reports March 18.—"Blinman Mine: I have again to speak of drawbacks consequent on the long drought in this part. In the midst of that, and with no means of sending produce to port, you may judge that we are doing but little at the mine; in fact, no underground work has been done during the month, but during the greater part of that time three jiggling-machines have been kept at work, and a good result obtained. The furnace fire was lit on the 14th last. We have since tapped three times, and made 21 pigs of copper of 2 cwt. each. I consider this the most satisfactory result we have yet obtained. We are expecting Frost's horse teams in a week from this time, when we shall have an opportunity to send away about 30 tons of copper and ore. I do hope that we shall get rain during the present month, when a better state of things would be realized."

YORKE PENINSULA.—The operations during the past month have been successful. The main lode, at the 25 fm. level, has increased in width, and is producing a corresponding quantity of ore of the same description as before, but with a partial admixture of spar, which is expected to disappear in depth. We send you bill of lading for 23 tons of ore (of over 20 percent. for copper) by the *Constantia* (part of that which should have been shipped per *Frost Regent*, which vessel was not able to take it) for London, to be followed by similar shipments as favourable opportunities present themselves. When we commence to stop large quantities of ore will be available for shipment, our operations being confined to driving on the lodes. We do not require to draw by the nail.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—There were seven furnaces at work at Port Adelaide, and one refinery. The stock of coal at Kapunda was 720 tons, Kooringa 1161 tons, and at Port Adelaide and adiacent 3063 tons. Since the date of the last advices further shipments of 266 tons of copper had been made.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The quartz crushed during February, which includes five weeks' work, amounted to 4561 tons, with a yield of 1566 ozs. of gold, being an average of 6 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The receipts for the same period were 24721. 11s. 5d. Profit, 7191. 6s. 1d. The return shows a slight improvement over that of January, both in respect to quantity of quartz crushed as well as yield of gold, being 57 tons per week of the former and 20 grains per ton additional yield. The quantity of quartz crushed is much less, however, than our present plant is capable of reducing, but we can hardly now be fully supplied with mineral until the surface works at both shafts are completed. As reported in my last, the agreement with the Clunes Company was duly signed, and came into force immediately. The schedules of stores, &c., have been made out, but the valuations are not finally settled, partly in consequence of the absence at the Ovens of Mr. Rasselas, who had the arrangement of this business on behalf of the Clunes Company. It will be some little time before everything works satisfactorily, and to the full advantage. The mine report for the half-year will be transmitted with the usual half-yearly return next month; and, so far as I can judge, there will be a perceptible improvement in the appearance of several parts of the mine. The surface works at the south shaft are progressing well. The boilers for the north shaft have arrived, and are likely to be out at Clunes shortly. The machinery is all working very well, and with but few interruptions for repairs. The new stone-breaking machine has been got to work, and is answering exceedingly well, and will effect a considerable saving in this work. —Return for March: Quantity of quartz crushed, 3612 tons; yield of gold, 1004 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grs., or an average of 5 dwts. 13 grs. per ton.

FORTUNE (Western Australia) COPPER.—Freight had been engaged for 504 tons copper and lead ore per *Amateur* and *Camden*. The fork at new engine-shaft is completed 7 feet below the 50, and skip-road finished to that point. I expect shortly to be in a position to drive north-east and south-west on course of the lodes. The stops in the back of the 40 are being worked by four men; the lode 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The stops in the back of the 30 have produced this month 3 to 4 tons lead ore of good quality, now working by four men; the lode 4 ft. wide. In the past two months we have opened ground in the back of this level about 7 or 8 fathoms long, that will produce 1½ to 2 tons lead ore per fm. The four stops in the back of the 20 are producing several 1½ ton copper ore, 3½ tons lead ore, 3 tons lead, 1 ton copper ore, and 4 tons lead ore per fm. New section 436, sinking by four men, at 4 ft. per fathom; the lode 18 in. wide. With the exception of the last 6 feet the lode has been 1 foot wide of solid lead ore of good quality. Section 437, driving by two men, at 4 ft. 5 in. per fm.; the lode 2 ft. wide, with a branch of copper and lead ore, the former from 25 to 30 per cent. We have dressed 43 tons lead ore and 27 tons of copper ore of good quality, and have at the bay, ready for shipment, 393 tons of lead and 70 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL ELLEN (South Australia).—The 50 fm. level end, north of Squarey's engine-shaft, measured last survey-day 2 fms. 2 ft. 1 in., making a total north of the shaft of 3 fms. 5 ft. 4 in., and will yield 2 tons of 11 per cent. lead ore per fathom; the lode is at present split; we are driving on the eastern or hanging-wall portion. The winze is sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. below the 50 fm. level, the lode varying from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 6 in., and will yield 4 tons of 14 per cent. lead ore per fathom. The *Hindostan*, Adiside to London, has on board 71 pigs of silver-lead, containing 260 ozs. of silver per ton, on the company's account.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Lampton Colliery: The sales of coal during February amounted to 6928 tons. The coal continued of the same good quality, and Mr. Morhead, the general superintendent, who had just returned from a visit to the colliery, reports the progress made, considering the slackness of the trade incidental to the summer season of the year, to be quite satisfactory.

CADIANGULLONG COPPER.—The quantity of ore raised and sampled during the month was 100½ tons, yielding on assay 12¾ tons of fine copper, thus averaging nearly 13 per cent. In addition to the above a further quantity of 61 tons of dredged or disseminated ore was raised and laid aside to be crushed by the crushing machinery in the course of erection. The erection of the large engine and crusher was making good progress, and the numerous workings in the mine continued to be vigorously advanced. Ten tons of fine copper had been shipped to London per *Vimeira*, 60 tons more were in store at Sydney, 15½ tons more were in a forward state at the works, which it was expected would be made up to 30 tons, and dispatched to Sydney by the end of the month. There were 165 tons of ore on hand; wood, 3400 tons. The Chairman writes:—Capt. Holman's most recent communications I consider report a material improvement, and are, on the whole, decidedly favourable. It is very encouraging to have a good yield of good ore in the level driven from the bottom of Phillips' shaft, which is the deepest point reached by the workings in that section of the mine. We shall hope, after the crusher is erected, to have a much increased supply of ore to feed the furnaces. I look with a great deal of interest to the prosecution of further workings in the neighbourhood of Phillips' shaft, where there is the promise of a junction of lodes. The workings from the bottom of the engine-shaft on Feely's lode, about to be resumed, are also subjects of interest, the lode having been satisfactorily productive there when last seen.

GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—From Melbourne we learn that a large quantity of machinery has been got up through the summer, and there will be a great addition to the number of mills at work this winter. One of the best yields announced lately from that part of the country was from the *Loch Fyne* Company's claim, 52 tons of stone producing 675 ozs., an average of 13 ozs. to the ton. We have heard of other large yields, but the exact particulars have not reached us through a reliable source. Some of the new machines have lately got to work at the Crooked River, but we have not yet been told of yields averaging more than 2½ ozs. to the ton. The returns from some of the older reefs in Gipps Land have been improving again, one lot of 100 tons crushed lately at Stringer's Creek having averaged 4 ozs. to the ton, another lot of 80 tons producing 254 ozs. A series of new reefs has been opened in one part the M'Ilver district, but no mill is at work near, so little can be done to prove them. Several good yields have been obtained in the neighbourhood of Tarrington; for instance, 140 ozs. from 38 tons, 144 ozs. 16 dwts. from 82 tons, 150 ozs. from 60 tons, 229 ozs. from 64 tons of stone, and so on. Nor has the Bendigo district been without its good yields, great as has been the want of water. Thus, a lot of 15 tons from one of the new reefs at Raywood produced 78 ozs. 19 dwts., and a small lot of 7 tons from Johnson's Reef 97 ozs. 8 dwts. A parcel of 17 tons from what is supposed to be the same vein, but in another claim, also produced 117 ozs. In the Castlemaine district proper the good yields have been few, but in the Daylesford portion of it some of the quartz-crushing companies have been getting large returns. The Ballarat district is little affected by the season, and no difference is to be noticed in the yields of the principal leads in it. The returns obtained by the Band of Hope Company were 1471 ozs. for the first week, 591 ozs. for the second, 753 ozs. 17 dwts. for the third, 982 ozs. 12 dwts. for the fourth week of the month. These variations in the yields were caused by breakages in the machinery, and consequent loss of time. The Koh-i-noor Company obtained 1084 ozs. for one fortnight, and 1000 ozs. 10 dwts. for the other; and the Great Extended Company 1945 ozs. 18 dwts. during the month. The Nelson Company is in good ground again, and getting their old average of about 100 ozs. a day, when not prevented by accidental stoppages. Of the other companies, none are getting returns quite equal to these, but some are very near them. The largest nugget of the month was one of nearly 100 ozs., found at Jones's Creek, and one of 80 ozs. has since been found near Creswick. Three or four have been turned up weighing between 30 ozs. and 35 ozs. each, and most of these have been taken from the new lead at Gooseberry-hill, near Dunolly, which has been rather prolific in nuggets of medium size.

YUDANAMUTANA MINES CARTAGE.—The large number of four-horsed new colonial-made wagons, in the main streets on Friday, awakened a little curiosity as to their destination. There were 19 wagons and 49 horses, most of which looked capable of undertaking a long journey. They are to be employed in conveying ore from the Yudanamutana Mines to Port Augusta, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Frost, who has taken the contract for 12 months. They started from the company's office, in Currie-street, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and will proceed towards Port Augusta. On the way the contractor contemplates adding 10 more to the number, and establishing depots on the road to the mine. Although engaged exclusively for the mine, it is probable, the superintendent (Mr. R. A. Fivash) informs us, that some arrangement will be made for supplying the settlers with provisions and materials on the return trip from Port Augusta, where, on the present occasion, the wagons intend loading with materials for the mines. It appears that the journey backwards and forwards can be made in 14 days, and that the quantity of ore ready for transit is very great—as great that the company would employ double the number of carters if they could obtain them. Two new jiggling-machines, which have lately been erected, are working well, and turning out a large quantity of ore. —From Register, March 4.

THE BLINMAN MINE.—To-day 10 wagons and 40 horses started en route for Port Augusta, from the offices of the Blinman Mine, Currie-street. These are the first instalments of Mr. Frost's carrying plant, and will at once commence bringing down ore from the mine. Mr. Frost has, we understand, with great enterprise, made a contract with the company to bring down their ore to Port Augusta, the company undertaking to give him continuous loading. As soon as he has got fairly under way he means to double the number of his teams, as we are informed that there is at present sufficient ore at grass to keep 30 teams employed until the end of June next. The wagons are all colonial-made, and we believe the cost of the wagons and teams that started to-day amounts to something over £2000. The ore from the Yudanamutana is brought down to the Blinman by the teams of Mr. Worsnop, who some little time ago undertook the contract for this portion of the road. We wish Mr. Frost every success in an un-

dertaking which must prove of great general advantage to the northern portions of the colony.—From Telegraph, March 3.

THE MOONTA MINING COMPANY.—The directors have announced a dividend of 5/- per share, being the tenth dividend that has been declared.

CADIANGULLONG.—The first general meeting was held at Sydney, on Feb. 28. Attention has been chiefly directed to laying open the various lodes in West Cadia. The amount which has been expended since the commencement of the company's operations in mining and smelting costs is 12,955. 11s. 4d. The ore raised amounted to 830 tons, and 599 tons was purchased from former proprietors; of this 1120 tons has been smelted, leaving 300 tons of dressed ore on hand. The expenditure of the company's working capital up to the end of January, including all outlay in building plant and laying open the mines, does not amount to £6000. In excess of the value of the copper obtained, and ore, &c., on hand. The ores, regulae, copper, &c., on hand are valued at 7183. 11s. 4d.

ADELAIDE, MARCH 25.—METALS: Bar and plate-iron remain about the same. Several large parcels of galvanized iron have been quitted during the month. Fencing wire has been largely dealt in, and prices have advanced in consequence.—**COPPER:** We are glad to say that the strike amongst the smelters at Wallaroo is now over, the men having gone to work again a day or two ago. Of course, the Wallaroo Company have none on hand. The price fixed by the Burna Company for their make since the arrival of the last English mail is 88/- per ton.—**COALS:** Continue much the same, although we have had several arrivals from Newcastle, New South Wales.—**CHEMICALS:** The market is bare of soda crystals, and they have been sold in parcels to arrive. There have been enquiries for refined saltpetre. There have been no sales of carbonate soda and tartaric acid.—**OTRS:** We have heard of no sales of oil, or boiled oils. The arrival of the *Anita* from New York with 3200 cases of kerosene has stocked the market for some time to come, and, considering the quantity sold, we may quote prices firm. Another arrival of kerosene from Boston, U.S., with over 1000 cases, is just hand; but they have not yet been offered by auction. —*South Australian Register.*

THE HON. WILLIAM WEDD TUXFORD, of Adelaide, has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia, one of the most honourable positions in the colony, and an appointment which he will hold for a period of 12 years without interruption. As consequent upon his election, Mr. Tuxford was called upon to second the address in reply to his Excellency's speech on opening Parliament. Mr. Tuxford, whose claims depended mainly on his unceasing efforts to advance the agriculture of Australia, is one of the firm of Messrs. Tuxford and Co., who conduct a large business in Adelaide; of the family of Messrs. Tuxford, the eminent agricultural mechanists and implement makers of Boston, Lincolnshire; and a brother of the Messrs. Tuxford, of the Strand, London. The Hon. CHARLES BONNEY has also been elected a member of the Legislative Council.

Original Correspondence.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—I see that Mr. Ansell promises to supply an instrument "by which owners, viewers, &c., can read the amount per cent. of the fire-damp in the air of any mine." I hope this will be fully realised, and if so it will prove the greatest boon to the coal miner which has been discovered since the introduction of the Davy lamp. I am old enough to remember the danger and uncertainty attending the "trying" the air by the candle previous to the use of the Davy becoming almost general, and even yet in some districts I am aware that the same clumsy mode is adhered to. The instrument alluded to if perfected will I fancy be of great value, and had it been discovered sooner might have been the means of saving many lives. It would be easy to point out instances where explosions have occurred, causing the loss of numbers of lives, where the agents have persisted to the last in saying that "she would not fire," the result being disastrous. Now, if an instrument had been at hand capable of showing the actual percentage of inflammable gas mixed with the air, the men would have been warned in time, and the calamity averted. I hope to see this fully realised.

—Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 15. — M. E.

DETECTION OF FIRE-DAMP IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—Will you allow me to reply to "E. D. H." and to assure him that I adhere to every statement in my letter replying to "J. A. D." There is an innate objection to sending apparatus to exhibitions, unless one can also depute the explaining such apparatus to another. Mine is peculiarly liable to be subjected to false opinion, because it is based upon a law but little understood by the mass, even of chemists. I have found few who could conceive the rapidity and certainty of its action until properly explained to them. The apparatus seen by "E. D. H." was that which resulted from my first conception of the idea; it is now greatly simplified, and will be exceedingly cheap. Could "E. D. H." spare an hour, and give me a call, I should gladly show him that, although I use mercury, my scheme is not in any way subject to the same law as the barometer, nor does it in any way assimilate to that instrument. The objection raised by "E. D. H." that the indicator does not return to zero is an observation which strikes at the very root of my invention; it results from the fact that so soon as the gas (mine gas or other) has diffused into the chamber, and raised the mercury to its highest point, diffusion ceases, and then the pressure of the volume of mercury forces the new mixture of air and gas out through the porous cell, until the new zero of this mixture is reached, when the indicator remains stationary so long as the mixture remains unaltered; then, should the atmosphere become more pure, diffusion from the chamber takes place into the atmosphere, and the indicator travels backward, ultimately, if the atmosphere becomes pure, arriving at the original zero. The result is that unless the indicator stands at the natural zero there is evidence that the gallery still contains mine gas, and requires more ventilation. My object is to indicate the presence of the explosive gas by a means which will not be affected by any other substance or cause. Warning having been given, the instrument sets itself again in working order, when the gallery is purified. It is like a child, it cries till it is fed. This statement requires to be modified to such an extent as is due to the fact of a column of mercury, which also has to be noticed in the ordinary wheel barometer, &c., where it is necessary to tap the instrument gently, to see that the pointer indicates the true position of the mercury. In the apparatus which is intended to indicate the gradual accumulation of fire-damp in a closed part of a mine I use India rubber, and am wholly free from mercury. This apparatus is now complete, so far as it can be, until actually used, and all men know that at this time valuable suggestions occur.

In my letter I did not intend to imply that the mine gas was forced into an *end*; I simply meant that it accumulates in the gallery, whose roof becomes its upper boundary, while the atmosphere encloses it as with a wall.

I have not a sufficiently large glass vessel to try the experiment indicated by "E. D. H.;" had I one I can assure him that it is a popular error to suppose that the barometer would indicate any difference.

It is manifest that if the contents of the vessel did not support the column of the atmosphere the atmosphere would rush in. The ancients said "Nature abhors a vacuum;" in other words, the pressure is equal if the vessel be open at the bottom. If a glass tumbler be filled with air, and inverted over water, then sunk, the air within is slightly compressed; it is still lighter than water, but it exerts the same pressure as would an equal column of water, else the water would fill the glass.

Allow me, Sir, once more to say that Mr. De Beaumont wholly forgets

the laws affecting the barometer, and that my proposition is not, even in the most remote degree, associated with his or any other plan yet proposed.

It would be indecorous for me to express an opinion on Mr. Wilkinson's plan. I, nevertheless, requested a friend to point out to Mr. Wilkinson a

source of error I detected at the first sight of his invention.

Royal Mint, E., May 17. — G. F. ANSELL.

THE SLATE QUARRIES OF WALES.

SIR,—It is doubtful whether your correspondents, "Caution" and a "Man of Experience" are doing justice to the designations they have assumed in speaking of the slate quarries of Wales. No one, whatever his temperament, questions the merit or the safety of the abstract virtues of caution and experience; but these qualities are as liable to misapplication or perversions as any of the graces with which human nature is endowed. It would not be difficult to suggest cases in which a morbid adherence to "caution," and an unreasoning deference to "experience," have proved fatal to golden opportunities. Private life is full of such instances, and neither of your correspondents can have lived much in the world of business if they do not know that many and many a legitimate enterprise has languished and failed from an excessive devotion to "caution" and "experience." Nor can they deny that in thousands of cases many, disregarding the charge of rashness, have prosecuted their designs with energy and perseverance, and have gained the rewards which "caution" and "experience," in the abstract, ignored and discredited.

But in prosecuting the slate industry of Wales, or in any other sort of quarrying, both caution and experience are necessary. Without their aid both time and capital may be hopelessly wasted; and, when the lessons derived from them are directed against companies got up for the mere purpose of transferring money from the pockets of shareholders into those of promoters, they are valuable lessons, however often they may be thrown away.

But slate quarrying is not exclusively exposed to company making for the sake of promotion money. Hundreds of other industries, since the discovery of the virtues of limited liability, require from sanguine shareholders just the same warnings of caution and experience as slate is supposed to do; and our two mentors have only to look around them to find

ample scope for their literary powers in the easy task of setting forth superior wisdom and understanding.

Granted that caution and experience are essential in successful quarrying, are these qualities all that are needed? Is there not such a quality as enterprise, and such another as perseverance? Where would Lord Palmerston's quarries have been at this moment if only "caution" and "experience" had guided the prosecution of the undertaking? And have there been no dismal hours from the suggestions of cautious and experienced men in the history of the Bangor and the Llanberis Quarries? A curious history might be written of the damps and discouragements in the way they lived in, which are now in the prime of their success. It has ever been so—it will be so again; and the slate industry of Wales may depend upon it that so-called men of caution and experience will never be wanting to try to cramp and hinder its development, under the shelter of maxims apparently true, but substantially false. For why on earth should the artifices of a grasping promoter, who may or may not succeed in his rapacity, be urged as valid reasons for permitting the natural resources of a great district to lie waste or dormant?

One of these authorities tells us that, though the demand for slate is still greatly in excess of the supply, the proportion between the yield of the quarries and the requirements of the buyer has been materially reduced. Where is the evidence of this alleged fact? A recent visit to some of the principal quarries satisfied my mind that, though the demand keeps pace with it, and certainly the enormous amount of slate roofs, is a practical confirmation of this contradiction. There is also a good reason for believing that the foreign demand is increasing also. It is one of the defects in our trade tables, which are issued monthly, that they contain no account of the exports of slate. There is no export duty levied upon them, and no official means of ascertaining the quantities sent abroad; but I am much mistaken if the dock-masters' accounts, at Liverpool, for example, would not establish what I say. But admitting that the demand is not

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Graham house, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read:—

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper-Mining Company may, probably, remind some of the shareholders that it is an interesting period in the history of this successful undertaking—the determination on Lady-day last of the original lease under which the company was formed. The directors in the year 1857, observing the progressive development of the extensive property under their management, were convinced of the impossibility of securing the full advantage of the enormous expenditure in machinery and other appliances during the few years remaining of their tenure, and entered accordingly into negotiation with His Grace the late Duke of Bedford for a prolongation of the then existing term. The result was an agreement for a new lease for 25 years from Lady-day, 1857, on payment of a sum of £20,000 per annum on the original set of lands, with the addition of a considerable portion eastward, on the supposed course of the lodes already explored, together with a lease of so much land as would be required for a railway from the mines to Morwellham. However excellent and unusual in the annals of mining in Devon and Cornwall the imposition of this fine appeared at the time, the acknowledgment of the principle maintained by the directors, that the length of the company's term was neither adequate to the extent of the lands demised, nor equivalent with the expensive machinery required for its proper development, has fortunately resulted to the mutual advantage of both landlord and tenant. This liberal view of the relations between owner and occupier has encouraged the latter to spend a considerable portion of the returns in experimental operations, which have disclosed treasures which otherwise must have remained hidden to this day. In proof of this it is only necessary to mention that the directors have now the satisfaction of congratulating the shareholders upon the fact that the mines have never looked more promising, and that the reserves of ore remain undiminished, after payments to the shareholders of dividends little short of one million sterling, and to the date of Bedford, royalties and fines, of upwards of £20,000.

The balance-sheet already circulated amongst the shareholders having been made up in the form originally adopted at the commencement, must be now so clearly understood as to require but little comment. There are but two items to which reference need be made—the constant large importation of timber, and the payment to the Duke of Bedford for permanent damage of land. The extensive explorations underground, and the treasures natural of a portion of the stratum, have demanded, in order to ensure the safety of the miners, as well as that of the mine itself, an extraordinary quantity of timber and timber, and the expenditure for these important objects must be made with great care; the best material and the best work, although costly, being the trust of every. The compensation to the Duke of Bedford for land destroyed was being long in abeyance, but the valuation having been at last agreed the directors were glad of the opportunity to satisfy a liability of uncertain amount. These two items, together with the advance of £3000, on account of January costs, on the day on which the balance was struck, and which otherwise would have figured as a liability, will account for the greater part of the decrease of the cash balance, as compared with that of last year.

On looking into the general business of the company during the past year, it will be found that the quantity of ore sampled has been about 1050 tons less than the preceding year, but the produce was slightly better, and the price obtained per unit about 10d. is excess, which, considering the depressed state of the copper trade, must be deemed highly satisfactory to the miner. Applying the whole of the expenses of the company to the quantity of ore sold, it will be seen that the cost of returning a ton of ore has increased about 2s. 6d., a slight fluctuation which is unavoidable in the progress of development and deep explorations.

During the present session, two Bills have been brought into Parliament; the one in the House of Commons, intituled "The River Waters Protection Bill;" and the other in the House of Lords, intituled "An Act relating to Metalliciferous Mines," which, if passed into law, would be most imminent to the mining interest. Several of the clauses of both these Bills are so compulsorily onerous, and in many districts so impracticable, that they must, if enforced, ruin a large number of mines, thereby in the one case driving thousands of human beings of their bread for the sake of the preservation of a few salmon, and in the other case annihilating the means whereby an industrious and intelligent community could gain a comfortable subsistence, under the pretence of silencing the body from laborious but voluntary exertion, a mistaken philanthropy, for which the supporters of the Bills would obtain but few expressions of gratitude. Happily one of these Bills has been withdrawn, and the other will not at present receive the support of Government; nevertheless, it behoves the directors and all others interested in metalliciferous mining to attentively watch the proceedings of Parliament, lest any such mischievous legislative measures should be introduced, the framers of which seem to disregard the law of nature, which directs the overflow of all unevaporated surface water, whether polluted or not, into the streams which ultimately mingle with the ocean, and forget that Britons are not slaves to be driven under the lash to a species of labour congenial with their tastes, or disadvantageous to themselves. As to the employees, the principle of self-interest, more powerful even than Acts of Parliament, obviously dictates to them the policy of economising the energies of the employed, having at the same time due consideration for the cost, which could not be reasonably expected from unceasingly exhausting the body before commencing its daily labour. Therefore, where circumstances admit, employers are glad to avail themselves of appliances which will enable them to obtain a "full day's work" from the labourers employed. In pursuance of a similar policy, a man-engine, for facilitating the ingress and egress of the miners through Hitchin's shaft to the various levels underground, has been erected, and another is in course of erection at Wheal Emma, which will command the principal part of the mine, but at a cost which smaller mines could not reasonably be required to incur. The details of the present condition of the mines, machinery, and surface works are, as usual, fully explained in Capt. James Richards's report, which upon an attentive perusal cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. The directors, most of whom have been entrusted with the control of this now celebrated concern from its commencement, again offer themselves for re-election, and the present auditors have expressed their willingness to accept office if chosen.

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865.

	INCOME.
Balances from last account	£ 21,814 16 7
Copper ore sold and cartage, outstanding per last account, since received	2,350 4 11
Sales of copper ore sampled from January to December, 1864, both months inclusive:—	
2,376 tons 3 cwt., realising with carriage	£134,794 19 2
Deficit outstanding March 1, 1865	191 13 4 = 184,644 5 10
Minerals are sold.	1,104 13 6
Fees on transfers of shares	8 15 0
Interest on money lent	364 2 11
Interest on Exchequer Bills	66 15 0
Lands or property tax, deducted from dues on ores	284 15 4
Total	£159,998 9 1

	EXPENDITURE.
Mines out from January to December, 1864, both months inclusive.	£ 59,810 1 11
Mines out for January, 1865, on account.	3,500 0 0
Timber imported	4,924 10 9
Iron purchased	365 17 9
Water rent—one year, to Sept. 20, 1864	458 8 9
Taner Fishery—one year, to Sept. 29, 1864	60 3 2
Rates and taxes at Tavistock	1,494 11 2
Income tax to Dec. 30, 1864	1,716 14 8
Dues on copper ore sold from Jan. to Dec., 1864, both months inclusive	11,219 18 1
Compensation to Duke of Bedford for permanent surface damage to land, to March 25, 1864	2,052 0 0
Grant voted May 10, 1864, for the education of the miners' children and for other charities at Tavistock	200 0 0
Compensation to resident directors—one year, to Dec. 31, 1864	600 0 0
Compensation voted to directors and auditors, voted May 10, 1864	442 0 0
Office expenses and salaries in London	745 16 4
Dividends paid, 62½ per share on 1024 shares	65,488 0 0
Balance, viz.:—	
Cash at the bankers	£ 889 12 2
Cash and stamps in the office	28 16 4
Cash at Tavistock	200 0 0
Money at interest on call	5,000 0 0
Bills receivable	9,938 18 8 = 10,057 7 2
Total	£159,998 9 1

Extracts from Capt. James Richards's report on the mines were also read, by which it appears the reserves of ore in the mines amount to 72,355 tons; and in concluding his report he states:—"I have observed at the commencement of this report, that after 21 years of almost unexampled prosperity the mines still continue to occupy the same high position that has characterised them from the time of the first great discovery at Wheal Maria; and in proof of this statement I beg to refer you to the particulars given of the splendid course of ore laid open during the year; and relying upon the indications still presented in the different drivages, we look forward with the utmost confidence to a continuance of the greatest promise—such, for example, as the new south-western shaft of Thomas's, in the eastern ground, which holds out strong indications of the existence of ore in depth; the ground to the east of the inclined shaft at Wheal Emma, together with various other points, all of them tending to the conclusion that in good time further important and lasting discoveries must be the result of the operations continually carrying on in and throughout the vast range of ground comprised within the limits of this great mineral property."

The usual resolutions were passed, receiving and adopting the reports and accounts, and re-electing the directors and auditors, and after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 8, Austin Friars, on Thursday,

Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, the purser, in the chair.

The accounts for three months ending with March were read, and showed a loss of £274. 0s. 10d., and the balance against the mine £3007. 14s. 10d.

The following report from the agents was read:—

The present state and prospects of the mine are as follows:—The slope in the back of the 20 east is worth 4f. per fathom. The eaststop, below the level, is worth 4f. per fathom. The west stop, below the level (now holed to the 40) is worth 4f. per fathom. The lode below the 20, west of Louisa's shaft, is worth 6f. per fathom, here the cross-course, and north to a branch or part of the lode; but in opening on this we find a split or branch of the cross-course, so that the ground is still unmetalled, and we can say nothing yet of the lode on the western side, but as we had tin ground in the 20, west of the cross-course, we expect that as soon as we get the lode in settled ground in the 40, we shall find it valuable. In the 40 east we have driven 16 fathoms through continuions tin ground, varying in value, but worth, on an average, 7f. per fathom. The end is now worth 6f. per fathom, with every prospect of a continuance. There is a stope just com-

pleted in the bottom, and in some places double its value further up in the end. Roderick's engine-shaft is holed to the 40 fathom level 3 fathoms behind the eastern end, and is complete for drawing from that level. The plat will be cut by the end of this week, and the stonemasons will cut down the shaft to the bottom of the level by that time, when they will immediately commence sinking below, in a lode worth for the length of the shaft 12f. per fathom. The run of tin ground in the 40 is not only by far the largest ever seen on this lode, but it is still extending eastward; and though the ground below the 40 is not yet available, we think 9 tons of tin will be raised in the next three months. It will be seen by this report that our prospects are very good. An extension of tin ground, increased returns, and a less loss every succeeding quarter, all show the mine to be improving, and should the tin continue in opening up the ground below the 40 (of which there is every probability), the time is not far distant when we shall cease to require calls, and show a balance in favour of the adventurers.—J. NANCARROW, J. DANIEL.

The following report on the mine, by Capt. Rogers, of Wheal Grylls, was also read:—

May 13.—I was underground yesterday at St. Ives Wheal Allen, and began to hand up a few remarks thereon. In bottom of the 20, west of Louisa's shaft, the lode is worth 7f. per fm. In bottom of this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 9f. per fm. In the back of the 20 east of the lode is worth 5f. per fm. These two stops, east of the shaft, are over the tin-bearing ground in back of the 40. The 40 end west is just passing through the cross-course, and will have to be driven a few feet from its influence before the lode is likely to make its appearance. In the back the west stop is communicated from the 40 to the 20; in each end of the stop the lode is worth 5f. per fm. In another stop, to the west of the shaft, the lode is worth 6f. per fm. At Roderick's engine-shaft the 40 end is driven east 2 fms.; the lode in the present end is worth 7f. per fm. The stonemasons are engaged in this (the 40 fm. level) cutting plat, &c., preparatory to sinking through this level; and, when done, will be resumed on the course of the lode which will nearly pay for sinking. I would state that all the present operations are on the standard and unusual in the annals of mining in Devon and Cornwall the imposition of this fine appeared at the time, the acknowledgment of the principle maintained by the directors, that the length of the company's term was neither adequate to the extent of the lands demised, nor equivalent with the expensive machinery required for its proper development, has fortunately resulted to the mutual advantage of both landlord and tenant. This liberal view of the relations between owner and occupier has encouraged the latter to spend a considerable portion of the returns in experimental operations, which have disclosed treasures which otherwise must have remained hidden to this day. In proof of this it is only necessary to mention that the directors have now the satisfaction of congratulating the shareholders upon the fact that the mines have never looked more promising, and that the reserves of ore remain undiminished, after payments to the shareholders of dividends little short of one million sterling, and to the date of Bedford, royalties and fines, of upwards of £20,000.

The balance-sheet already circulated amongst the shareholders having been made up in the form originally adopted at the commencement, must be now so clearly understood as to require but little comment. There are but two items to which reference need be made—the constant large importation of timber, and the payment to the Duke of Bedford for permanent damage of land. The extensive explorations underground, and the treasures natural of a portion of the stratum, have demanded, in order to ensure the safety of the miners, as well as that of the mine itself, an extraordinary quantity of timber and timber, and the expenditure for these important objects must be made with great care; the best material and the best work, although costly, being the trust of every.

The compensation to the Duke of Bedford for land destroyed was being long in abeyance, but the valuation having been at last agreed the directors were glad of the opportunity to satisfy a liability of uncertain amount. These two items, together with the advance of £3000, on account of January costs, on the day on which the balance was

was struck, and which otherwise would have figured as a liability, will account for the greater part of the decrease of the cash balance, as compared with that of last year.

On looking into the general business of the company during the past year, it will be

found that the quantity of ore sampled has been about 1050 tons less than the preceding

year, but the produce was slightly better, and the price obtained per unit about 10d.

is excess, which, considering the depressed state of the copper trade, must be deemed

highly satisfactory to the miner. Applying the whole of the expenses of the company

to the quantity of ore sold, it will be seen that the cost of returning a ton of ore has in-

creased about 2s. 6d., a slight fluctuation which is unavoidable in the progress of deve-

lopment and deep explorations.

During the present session, two Bills have been brought into Parliament; the one in

the House of Commons, intituled "The River Waters Protection Bill;" and the other in

the House of Lords, intituled "An Act relating to Metalliciferous Mines," which, if

passed into law, would be most imminent to the mining interest. Several of the clauses

of both these Bills are so compulsorily onerous, and in many districts so impracticable,

that they must, if enforced, ruin a large number of mines, thereby in the one case

driving thousands of human beings of their bread for the sake of the preservation of a

few salmon; and in the other case annihilating the means whereby an industrious

and intelligent community could gain a comfortable subsistence, under the pretence of

silencing the body from laborious but voluntary exertion, a mistaken philanthropy, for

which the supporters of the Bills would obtain but few expressions of gratitude. Happi-

ly one of these Bills has been withdrawn, and the other will not at present receive

the support of Government; nevertheless, it behoves the directors and all others inter-

ested in metalliciferous mining to attentively watch the proceedings of Parliament, least

any such mischievous legislative measures should be introduced, the framers of which

seem to disregard the law of nature, which directs the overflow of all unevaporated sur-

face water, whether polluted or not, into the streams which ultimately mingle with the

ocean, and forget that Britons are not slaves to be driven under the lash to a species of

labour congenial with their tastes, or disadvantageous to themselves. As to the em-

ployees, the principle of self-interest, more powerful even than Acts of Parliament, obvi-

ously dictates to them the policy of economising the energies of the employed, having

at the same time due consideration for the cost, which could not be reasonably expec-

ted from unceasingly exhausting the body before commencing its daily labour.

Therefore, where circumstances admit, employers are glad to avail themselves of appliances

which will enable them to obtain a "full day's work" from the labourers employed.

In pursuance of a similar policy, a man-engine, for facilitating the ingress and egress of the

miners through Hitchin's shaft to the various levels underground, has been erected,

and another is in course of erection at Wheal Emma, which will command the principal

part of the mine, but at a cost which smaller mines could not reasonably be required to

incur. The 40 fm. level is driven west to Burgess's shaft; at this point we are

driving a cross-cut south to get under the part of the lode now worth 30f. per fathom,

and on which the shaft is being sunk; we hope to effect a communication in a day or

two, which will well ventilate this part of the mine. In our last report we referred to

a reproach upon the directors.—Colonel STRANGE thought that such an investigation was necessary to the honour of the board.—Mr. STOCK seconded the proposition, and he was sure it would not be to the honour of the directors to reject the investigation. He said this entirely free from the prejudicial feeling, more especially so as he had personal friends on the board, in whose honour and integrity he had the greatest confidence, and he had no doubt the result of the investigation would equally impress him with regard to the Chairman.—The CHAIRMAN asked if they would suggest some members to consult with the board?—Mr. NEASER proposed that new directors should be appointed to sit on the board, instead of appointing a committee. He had his own opinion of the title, but that was not a question for a general meeting.—Mr. CONSUL HEMMING would ask Colonel Strange to withdraw his motion to allow him to move an enquiry into the title.—Mr. COLLETT trusted that the effect of Colonel Strange's motion would be to stop litigation. He unhesitatingly said that he would take no advantage of any statement made. He contended that the contract was between the company and Mr. Pittar, and that, therefore—

Mr. PITTAIR denied having vitiated his contract.—Mr. GLEEDHILL said that the shareholders should recollect that three-fourths of the capital was spent.

The CHAIRMAN said that the capital had been increased by 60,000/-, but that they had 19 miles of material on the property, and had made arrangements for sending out 20 miles more.—Motion put.—Mr. WYLD, before the motion was put, desired to know whether the committee would investigate anything but the railway.

The CHAIRMAN did not think the committee would be inclined to investigate the matter in which Mr. Wyld was unfortunately director.

Messrs. J. Salmon, Alex. Serigneur, Hars, T. O. Stock, and Hemming (Consul), were appointed the committee of investigation, Mr. Hemming being object to because he was the uncle of Mr. Hemming, one of the vendors, and an auditor of the company, but his appointment was ultimately carried.

The CHAIRMAN, upon Mr. Wright's position as managing director being declared illegal, stated that Mr. Wright desired to return to his position as director, and resigned his position as manager from that date.—Mr. WYLD said that every one of the directors were sitting by their own interest or with promotion shares only.—Mr. Lathom Brown had received 200/- from Mr. Hemming (not the Consul) in order to qualify himself.

The CHAIRMAN did not deny that he received the 200/-, upon the principle that he did not care to work for nothing. He had since purchased a large number of other shares, and had induced his family to do the same, in the belief that it was at most promising undertaking, and one that would prove remunerative.—Mr. THOMAS WINKWORTH considered that any man was perfectly justified in demanding his qualification for permitting his name to be put upon a prospectus. The vendor came to the proposed director, and it was a simple commercial arrangement; the vendor said your name and position and influence is worth such an amount, and so far as the director was concerned it was simply a matter of conscience whether it was a reasonable offer. If he conceived the affair for which his aid was sought to be a *bona fide* one, there could be no objection to giving the co-operation.

The several directors were then proposed *secretaries*, and (Mr. Walls having resigned) those elected were Messrs. G. B. Browne, Thompson, T. Winkworth, Hailett, Macdonald, Neash, Stock, Wright, and Colonel Bush. Several shareholders, apparently upon both sides, endeavoured to address the meeting, but the room became a scene of indescribable confusion, and after much hissing and cheering, and various ejaculations, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, for the purpose of altering the existing regulations of the company, by repealing the whole of the 48th and 49th clauses of the Articles of Association of the company, and so much of the 62d clause of the said Articles as provides that "The number of the directors of the company shall not be more than five, nor less than three;" and, by substituting for the part so repealed the words following, that is to say, "The number of the directors of the company shall not be more than seven nor less than three."

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was conveyed in the notice which had just been read. As far as the directors were concerned, they felt that the present number was ample for every purpose, but if it were the wish of the shareholders that two others should be added to the board, the directors would not have the slightest objection, and all he hoped was that the expression of the meeting would be unanimous, and thus avoid the necessity of going to a poll. If the proposition were carried, it would be necessary to have another meeting.

Mr. J. SALMON said that at the recent meeting he had suggested that the number of the directors should be increased, he would submit a proposition to that effect upon the present occasion. But before moving that proposition he wished to put a question to the board, which was this—the shareholders were told some twelve months since that Mr. Martin had made an offer of 135,000/- for the Blinman Mine, which was a very strong evidence to the actual value of that property; and the question he wished to ask the Chairman was, whether that offer was genuine or not. The directors had had full opportunity of seeing the documents and letters, and, therefore, could state whether the offer was genuine or not. If it were genuine, it must be taken as a strong evidence of the value of the mine, seeing that it was made by one so well acquainted with the property. Supposing, however, that offer was not genuine, the statement must, of course, have been made with an object, although he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not say it had been done with an object. He had great confidence in their Chairman, and therefore it was that he asked him the question whether that offer, alleged to have been made on the part of Mr. Martin and others, was genuine? He (Mr. Salmon) had always had a very strong opinion in favour of the property, which, up to the present time, had in no way been shaken; but he could not help thinking that the directors would have acted more wisely than they had done had they at that time called the shareholders together, and submitted the offer for consideration. If it were a *bona fide* offer, which he believed it was, there could be no doubt that they possessed a very valuable property, seeing that for a portion of it they could have realised 135,000/-. His interest in the company was very large; he had never sold a share, for he held his interest as an investment; and those of his fellow-shareholders who wished to be serviceable to themselves would not be misled by any of the flimsy and specious arguments or vile circulars that might happen to be used to depreciate the market value of the property. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the company's resolution should be so altered as to authorise the election of seven instead of five directors.

The CHAIRMAN regretted very much the unfortunate absence of Mr. Martin, for had he been present he would have been able to have replied to the enquiries with regard to the offer for the purchase of the Blinman Mine. He (the Chairman) could assure the shareholders that the offer was in every respect a *bona fide* one, and, moreover, that it was not an isolated offer, for Mr. Martin first made an offer of 90,000/-, which, not being considered, was, after some time, increased to 120,000/-, and eventually to 135,000/-. The last offer was accompanied by Mr. Martin's cheque for 10,000/-, together with a written agreement to take the property, which, had the directors thought fit to accept, would, he believed, have been a binding contract. His own conviction, as well as that of his brother directors, then was, and still is, not only that the offer was a *bona fide* one, but that it was a strong evidence as to the value of the property. As regards the non-submission of the offer to a meeting of shareholders, as the offers made extended over a considerable space of time, and as most of the large shareholders were acquainted with them, by personal communication, although not through the means of a formal meeting, and as every one of those large shareholders expressed their most decided assent to dispose of that portion of the property which had been proved to be the most valuable, the whole of the directors, naturally enough, thought that, so far from convening a meeting of shareholders about the matter, even its consideration would not be entertained.

Mr. PAR knew from private letters in his possession, not only that the offer was *bona fide*, but that there was a party in the colony who were very anxious to secure the Blinman Mine. He had several letters from the colony, and also from Capt. Anthony, the manager, which proved the genuineness of the offer.—Mr. FRIEZE said shareholders could not forget that Mr. Martin, at a general meeting, stated that he was prepared to give 90,000/- for the Blinman Mine, and Mr. Salmon, amongst others, expressed himself most strongly against accepting it.—Mr. SALMON: That's quite true.

Mr. BARTHAM rose to a point of order. The only question that the present meeting could entertain was that for which it had been specially convened—that is, to consider the propriety of altering the Articles of Association, in so far as they refer to the number of directors. He trusted that the Chairman would not allow the time of the meeting to be trifled away with a discussion, which not only was altogether useless, but which was extraneous from the purpose of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARCUS seconded the proposition made by Mr. Salmon.

Mr. PATTON (the solicitor), at the request of a shareholder, read the clauses proposed to be altered.

Mr. TAYLOR said the object of the alteration was to increase the number of directors. Mr. STOBIN moved, as an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned, which was seconded by Mr. BLACKWOOD. The amendment, upon being put, was supported by only a few hands, upon which the motion was carried all but unanimously.

At the conclusion of the above meeting, the directors and some of the largest shareholders, about thirty in number, representing more than one-fourth of the entire share in the company, assembled in a private room, with the view of adopting certain measures whereby to frustrate the interested object of those persons who had been so zealous in publishing anonymous communications, in order to depreciate the value of the company's property. After some discussion, arrangements were made to nominate Mr. Salmon and Mr. Bartlam as directors; and Messrs. Harvey, Par, and Frieze were appointed a committee to communicate with the shareholders.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, yesterday.—Mr. TURNLEY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only business which could be gone into upon the present occasion was that notified in the circular convening the meeting—that is, that the company be voluntarily wound-up.—Mr. J. SALMON said that before that motion was put, he should propose that the meeting be adjourned for two months, and that in the interim the payment of the arrears of calls should be legally enforced.—The MANAGER explained that the total amount due from calls was 1624/-—After some discussion as to whether the proposition of Mr. Salmon's was regular or otherwise, the SOLICITOR of the company explained that it was quite in order for any proprietor to move an adjournment before the proposition was put for which the meeting had been convened.—Mr. Salmon then formally proposed that the meeting should be adjourned, which was duly seconded.—Upon which Mr. PEARL proposed, as an amendment, that the company be wound-up forthwith, which was seconded by Mr. MIRCHISON.

The amendment was put and lost, when the motion was carried by a large majority.

At the request of the meeting, the manager read the following letters, which had been received from the colony:—

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Charles Bonney, dated Adelaide, March 25, 1861:—

"We have had no further correspondence with the Government respecting the purchase of the Nucaleena section, but we shall bring the matter before the Legislature when the Parliament meets, and I still feel very confident that we shall eventually gain our point. I enclose an extract from a letter which I received yesterday from Dr. Cotter, referring to various mineral indications about Nucaleena and Oratunga. The stone of ore he refers to as having been taken from the place tried by Capt. Garland, on Blackfellow's Creek, is exceedingly rich oxide, coated with green carbonate. I am sorry that Capt. Garland abandoned that place so soon. The ground was very soft, and the cost of sinking was very trifling."

Extract from Dr. Cotter's letter, dated Nucaleena, March 18, 1861:—"I have visited the discovery of Capt. M'Kee on the Blackfellow's Creek, where the men were at work, and send you a stone from per this post. The hole is down about 9 feet in pipe-clay, studded closely with perpendicular strings of stones, similar to the piecement (red oxide, coated with carbonate), and I think the clay should be bottomed before it is abandoned.

As I think the vein of ore will most likely be found lying on the rock below. However, nothing can be done there at present for want of water. Oratunga south I visited yesterday, and send you a stone of ore (yellow sulphurite) from it. I paid forty pence by eighteen, thickly traversed by courses of ore, separated by rotten shale, broken (partly) limestone, and broken sandstone, and I should think, if it went down as good as it appears on the surface, it ought to yield full 5 tons of ore to the cubic fathom. I cannot account for its having been only just broken into and abandoned. I was told that men were employed here for a week by Finke, but if nothing was thrown back again it seems to me that two men could have done all the work in half a day. Can this be the place to which Chambers alludes? The lode may be traced for a mile and upwards south, and I have followed it up to the old working upwards of a mile, and the last trace was lost in the bulk of the creek near the high road; it was then pointing to one of the huts on the hill. There has been some cointering on a branch or two on the mine section, south of the works, but it was shallow, and I cannot perceive that any trace of copper have been found."

Mr. TAYLOR said that he was satisfied the property of this company would yet prove to be of great value, and in support of his opinion quoted extracts from the above communications.—Mr. FRIEZE was glad the adjournment had been carried, because, by the time of the next meeting, it was more than probable that further satisfactory information would have been received relative to the value of the company's property. His (Mr. Frieze) would avail himself of the present opportunity to ask how it was that Mr. Paxton was not present? It must be remembered that the mines of the Great Northern Company were sold for 70,000/-, and that Mr. Paxton was one of the vendors, and to Mr. Paxton was to be attributed many of the anonymous statements in connection with the Yudanamutana Company. Why, he (Mr. Frieze) would ask, did Mr. Paxton keep away from these meetings, and thus prevent the shareholders hearing what he had to say? If Mr. Paxton were a man of honour, he would now come forward and give the shareholders his explanation and assistance, but he appeared to studiously avoid attending any meeting of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had invited Mr. Paxton to be present at the meetings, and his answer always was that "he did not wish to be bullied."—Mr. Taylor remarked that Mr. Paxton had a great dread of some gentlemen's tongues. (Laughter.)—The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Paxton, if he were present, might hear many things he would not like.—The meeting then adjourned.

THE COPPER MINES OF YORKSHIRE.

During the past century comparatively little has been heard in the mercantile world of the working of copper mines in Yorkshire, yet it would seem that the silence is by no means attributable to the absence of that important mineral in the district, inasmuch as extensive copper mining works seem to have been carried on there about a hundred years ago; and so early as the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward III, a royal grant was made of the right to work, amongst others, "the copper mine near Richmond, in Yorkshire, during the term of 15 years, on payment of a royalty of one-eighth to the king and one-ninth to the lord of the soil," the king's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry, Earl of Northumberland, being amongst the adventurers. It is scarcely necessary to state that the mines referred to in this grant are those in Middleton Tyas, which yielded early in the last century such ample revenues to the vicars of that place, and of the energetic working of which such ample evidence remains in the abundance of slag found in the neighbourhood of the mines; and, judging from appearances, apart from an actual analysis, even the slag would be worthy of treatment for the metal it contains, whilst the natural ore is very rich, and composed of blue and green carbonates, in combination with vitreous copper.

The last active working of the Middleton Tyas Mines appears to have been suspended about 1754, at which time Mr. Richard Richardson, of Darlington, reported that the copper was found at all depths between surface and 13 fms., the ore being found in flops or clods, "promiscuously squandered among a loamy soil, of the colour of Scotch snuff," in pieces varying in size up to that of one's head. The vein runs directly southeast, and dips and grows richer the further it goes. The copper above the brook was not so rich as that below the water level. From the latter part of Mr. Richardson's report it seems that in the 13 the water overpowered them, and that this water was so highly mineralised that, to use the words of the workmen, "if a pick-axe is erected and capable of draining the mine to a considerable depth, and the shaft 4 fms. under the 30. A steam drawing-engine is on the mine, which will be used as soon as required. The underground operations are progressing highly satisfactorily, and the lodes, where seen, are of the most promising character, carrying rich silver-lead ore, and running parallel with productive bearing parts of the rich West Chiverton, and adjoining the same, leaves no doubt but that before long it will become equally remunerative.—Chiverton is now drained to the 70, the deepest being the 80, and the mine is expected to be completely cleared in about three months when important results are fully anticipated. The lode in the bottom is represented to be of the finest description, and it is asserted by one who formerly worked there "he never saw a better lode in West Chiverton than will be found here when cleared."

NORTH ROSKILL.—The prospects in the western district are represented as the most encouraging character, and the operations which are being carried out are more likely to result in very great and important discoveries. They are about to resume sinking Pearce's shaft below the 194, where there is some good ore ground to be won away. There were 172 tons of copper sold during the past two months, and by the next two months it will probably be increased. The eastern district is progressing well, and, if successful, will considerably advance the value of the property. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, and fully supplied with every kind of machinery for a permanent and productive mine, and will be

of the main lode by the several cross-cuts which are being put out will be of considerable interest to those especially who have been long connected with the works, patiently waiting the triumphant result which there is every reason to believe is rapidly approaching, when Great Wheal Busy will take a prominent and permanent position among the leading mines of the county. At the Ticketing well the 100 cross-cut is not far from the chair, but the mine will be a two months' produce, whilst the 100 cross-cut is monthly. The 100 cross-cut has not yet reached the lode east of the cross-cut, although daily expected, whilst that at the 150 will occupy a longer period; but the 150, which has been cut into at two points, continues worth 60/- to 80/- per ton, the lode being 9 feet wide.

MAUDLINS.—The ground in the bottoms of the engine-shaft continues very favourable for sinking, and highly mineralised, which speaks well for the lode in the 100 cross-cut. They have commenced stopping the bottom of the 70, where the lode is worth 30/- per ton, the lode shaft is still open, and the quantity of water issuing from the end it is presumed to be very small.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The ground in the bottoms of the engine-shaft continues very favourable for sinking, and highly mineralised, which speaks well for the lode in the 100 cross-cut. They have commenced stopping the bottom of the 70, where the lode is worth 30/- per ton, the lode shaft is still open, and the quantity of water issuing from the end it is presumed to be very small.

EAST CARADON.—Very little change has taken place in the value of the old workings since last week, the aggregate being about 55/- per fathom. A slight rise in the 90 west is noted, whilst the 80 east, on the south side of the south lode, has improved. The 100 east and west, on the course of a rich bunch of tin. The adit and east has improved driving, when a rich deposit may be expected, as junctions and intersections have been known to fall in this locality. The back of the adit is yielding good work for driving, worth 30/- per fathom, and is still in use.

WEST CALLINGTON.—Spirited operations have been resumed by the present company engaged. An improvement is reported to have taken place in the 12 fathom level, progressing well, which, if successful, will considerably advance the value of the property. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, and fully supplied with every kind of machinery for a permanent and productive mine, and will be

WENTWORTH CONCOURS is represented to be in full operation; a new 60-inch engine is erected, and capable of draining the mine to a considerable depth, and the shaft 4 fms. under the 30. A steam drawing-engine is on the mine, which will be used as soon as required. The underground operations are progressing highly satisfactorily, and the lodes, where seen, are of the most promising character, carrying rich silver-lead ore, and running parallel with productive bearing parts of the rich West Chiverton, and adjoining the same, leaves no doubt but that before long it will become equally remunerative.—Concours is now drained to the 70, the deepest being the 80, and the mine is expected to be completely cleared in about three months when important results are fully anticipated. The lode in the bottom is represented to be of the finest description, and it is asserted by one who formerly worked there "he never saw a better lode in West Chiverton than will be found here when cleared."

NORTH ROSKILL.—The prospects in the western district are represented as the most encouraging character, and the operations which are being carried out are more likely to result in very great and important discoveries. They are about to resume sinking Pearce's shaft below the 194, where there is some good ore ground to be won away. There were 172 tons of copper sold during the past two months, and by the next two months it will probably be increased. The eastern district is progressing well, and, if successful, will considerably advance the value of the property. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, and fully supplied with every kind of machinery for a permanent and productive mine, and will be

WHEAL SPARROW is represented to be looking remarkably encouraging. The shaft rises above 4 fathoms below the 40. The 20 west is looking well for improvement, rising above 4 fathoms below the 20 are also looking very promising, yielding good stones of rich copper ore. The 20 east is producing about 10 cwt. per fathom.

TOLVADDEN is represented to have improved in several places, and likely to be coming off shortly, which, if successful, will considerably advance the value of the property. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, and fully supplied with every kind of machinery for a permanent and productive mine, and will be

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but on blasting out more of the ground, and further up, we opened on a good stone of ore, and the lode at this point looks well. In the course of the week we shall probably strip the whole of the lode as far west as the cross-cut, and you shall hear the result. We have not begun the stopes in the bottom, nor shall we until we have fully opened out the lode at the point mentioned above. From a blast in the 15 east yesterday, we discovered some very good stones of lead and copper; the lode has assumed a more promising appearance than for some time past.

DALE.—E. Nine, May 17: The improvement in the bottom course of the Pipe vein continues, and there is every prospect of further improvement. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.—T. Nelli, May 16: William and Mary: The lode in the winze sinking below the 22 is worth from 16 to 18 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the whin-shaft is producing good stones of ore.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, J. Scholar, May 17: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60, driving east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is producing 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 60, driving west, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50, driving east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—No. 6 Lode: In the rise in back of the 50, against Buckley's shaft, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

Tutwork Setting for May: The 80 fm. level cross-cut to drive north of the old engine-shaft, by six men, at 50. The 70 to drive east on No. 3 lode, by six men, at 41 fm. per fathom; the 70 fathom level to drive west, by four men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 60 fm. level to drive east, by six men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 60 to drive west, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. Thomas's engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by nine men, at 30 fm. per fathom. The 50 to drive east, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. The 50 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the new lode, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. The 50 to drive west on the new lode, by four men, at 72 fm. per fathom. The rise in back of the 50, against Buckley's shaft, by six men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 40 to drive east on No. 3 lode, by four men, at 61 fm. per fathom. The 40 fathom level to drive west on the new lode, by four men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 30 to drive west on the new lode, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. The 30 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the new lode, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. The 30 to drive west on the new lode, by four men, at 72 fm. per fathom. The rise in back of the 30, against Buckley's shaft, by six men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 20 to drive east on No. 3 lode, by four men, at 61 fm. per fathom. Buckley's shaft to sink, by six men, at 151 fm. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 20, on No. 4 lode, by four men, at 41 fm. per fathom. The 20 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of the new lode, by four men, at 51 fm. per fathom. The 20 to drive west on the new lode, by four men, at 72 fm. per fathom. The rise in back of the 20, against Buckley's shaft, by six men, at 41 fm. per fathom.

EAST DARREN.—May 16: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide, producing stones of ore at times, but not a sufficient quantity to set a value on. In the 104 east the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, producing about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fathom; and about 5 fms. behind this end we have commenced sinking a winze to ventilate the level below; the lode in this winze is from 2 to 6 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is from 2 to 6 ft. wide, composed of a clay slate, carbonates of lime, but unproductive of lead ore at present; we have suspended the driving of this level, and put the men to sink a winze about 6 or 7 fms. behind the fore-breach, in a lode from 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing saving work for dressing, of a low quality. In the 92, west of boundary winzes, the lode is still large, and hard for exploring, producing small stones of ore at times, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide, principally composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, with a little ore, but not a sufficient quantity to value. In the 68 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom.—Reed Shaft: In the 80 west the lode is about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide, a little improved since last reported, now producing from 4 to 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stopes and pitches throughout the different levels still continue to yield their usual quantities of silver-lead ore. Our machinery, with all surface work, are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, May 15: The ground in the engine-shaft is not quite so hard as it has been, but it will be several days before we shall be fairly through the caps, which are about 5 feet thick. The lode in the 10 and west is without alteration to notice. The moor shaft, which is sunk 10 fm. below the shallow adit, has lately gone dry; we have commenced to sink this at 42 fm. per fathom. We have about 6 fathoms to sink to communicate with the 10.

EAST GUNNISLAKRE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, May 15: At Gard's shaft the men are at present engaged in fixing the lift under the 36; we hope to have this completed by the end of next week. We have met with the lode in the 36, east of the slide; it is about 3 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore. We have the elvan to the south of the lode, but on the north a good mineralised killas. In the deep adit we have just met with another cross-course about 6 in. wide; beyond this we have not yet seen the lode, but up to this point there has been a gradual improvement, which we believe will continue on the other side of it. In the rise in back of the deep adit the lode has improved, and is now worth 1 ton, or 10% per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, May 17: The engine-shaft is below the 36 nearly 8 fms., the ground in which is favourable for mineral. The lode in the 36, south end, is looking well, and will now yield full 12 cwt. of lead per fm.; there is a part of the lode standing to the east, the value of which is not known, but, judging from the lode gone down in the level above, we expect to find it productive when cut through. Lobb's pitch in the back of the 36 will yield 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In Mutton's pitch the lode will yield 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 26, north end, is looking more promising. The lode in the adit end north is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, flockan, white carbonate of iron, and lead, a kindly lode. All other places are without any particular change. Our general prospects throughout the mine are much improved.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 15: In the 85, east of Hallett's, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 51 per fm. In the 85, west of Hallett's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 75, east of Hallett's, the lode is small and poor. In the winze sinking below the 75, west of Hallett's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 301 per fathom for the length of winze. In the 75, east of King's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 18 per fm. There is no change to notice in the 65, west of King's; we expect an improvement shortly. The stopes are much as reported last week.

EAST SNAEFELL.—R. Rowe, May 16: The lode in the deep adit level, driving south, is 1 ft. wide, and without any change. There is nothing new in the shallow adit. No. 1 lode, in the adit level driving north, has a more promising appearance; the level is yet only a few feet from the surface. We expect further improvements as we get more into the hill, which rises rapidly close before us.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwheel, P. Casley, May 16: We are getting on very well with our work by the aid of the water-wheel. We are pumping the water and drawing the stuff from the Cranjack shaft; now down 7 fms. below the deep adit, and hope to clear to the bottom by next week. Ageworth, North Boscarne, and the engine-shafts are being proceeded with as last reported.

EAST TRESKERBY.—R. Knuckey, May 15: The lode we intersected in the cross-cut north has improved; and as far as can be seen it is a very promising looking lode, with good spots of copper, munde, biende, tin, and lead. The 30 east is improving for tin; it is worth 41 per fm. The stopes in the back is worth 61 per fm. The stope in below the 12 west is worth 81 per fathom. We have again resumed the driving of the 30 cross-cut north; the ground is favourable for driving; judging from its appearance we shall soon get to more lodes a little further north. The tributaries' pitches are much the same, making good progress.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—R. Pryor, J. Garland, T. Corfield, May 12: The lode in the deep adit level, east of the shaft, is $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, composed of munde and peach, with good stones of copper ore throughout—a kindly lode; we have set the end to day to four men, at 51 per fathom. This end is now getting near the elvan course. The lode in the deep adit level, east of the cross-cut, on Bargwannas's lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of munde and flockan, but at present a little disordered by the latter; set to day to two men, at 41 per fathom.

EAST WHEAL GREENVILLE.—George R. Odgers, William Benetts, May 17: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 75 is without any change. The lode in the 75 east is 21/2 feet wide, with munde, stones of ore, and a little tin—a kindly lode. The ground in the 75 cross-cut north is favourable for driving. The lode in the 75 west is 3 feet wide, yielding orange and tin, worth from 161 to 181 per fathom—a strong and very promising lode. The lode in the 85 west is 21/2 feet wide, and producing some good work for tin, worth about 107 per fathom. All the other places are looking the same as before reported.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—P. Quenby, May 17: South Lode: We are driving east and west at the 40, with six men, at 107 per fm.; the lode is opening well; it is not so large east as west, and I value it at 401 per fm. east and 601 per fm. west; this lode is opening a rich piece of tin ground above this level, and will, when driven on a few feet, enable us to rise against the shaft in a rich lode, which will be of great importance.—Turnpike Lode: The shaft is now below the level where the tin has been reported on east, and we hope shortly to be in a position to drive to intersect the tin ground.—North Lode: The shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 40, and in consequence of the westerly dip of the tin ground we have resumed stowing westward in the rich tin ground. We can sell next week a good parcel of tin, if wished.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goliworthy, May 16: We are taking down the lode in the 130 east; it has improved, and produces from 1 to 11/2 ton of yellow copper ore per fathom. No other change.

J. Goliworthy, May 17: At Homersham's shaft the necessary work below the 130 is nearly completed to the 140, which would have been completed ere this if the shaft had not broken, and damaged the shaft between the 85 and 110, which will occupy the greater part of this week to repair. The ground in the winze sinking below the 130 is favourable, and good progress is being made. In the 130, driving west, and west of Sonys's cross-cut, on the south part of the north lode, the part being carried is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, pries, peach, and munde, and producing a little black oxide of copper; the same remains will apply to the eastern end, on the same part of the lode. In the 130, driving east on the main part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, pries, munde, and copper ore, producing of the latter 3 tons, or worth 201 per fathom; the lode presents a healthy appearance, and a further improvement is expected. In the 77, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part being carried is 4 feet wide, worth 81 per fathom. In the 45, driving east, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and munde, and producing a little yellow and black oxide of copper. In the 88 cross-cut, driving north-west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable, good progress is being made, and the stratum is highly mineralised.

J. Goliworthy, May 19: Telegram: In the 130 east the lode has improved, producing $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and worth from 261 to 301 per fm.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 17: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode has much the same appearance as for some time past; it is about 20 in. wide, composed of spar, munde, and peach. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is hard.—Little's Lode: In the adit level, west of new shaft, the lode is not quite so large as when last reported; now 1 ft. big, consisting of spar and gossan.—Hocking's Lode: In the adit level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 14 inches wide, composed of spar and killas. In the same level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar and killas, and producing occasional stones of ore—looking promising. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—James Pollard, May 17: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 80 no lode was taken down this week. The stratum of ground in the shaft looks well for bearing seas, but not so favourable for progress. In the 70, driving west, the lode contains the same size, and producing stones of tin—a kindly lode.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Willcock, May 18: The lode, as I anticipated,

has changed its character from the mass of munde it has carried for the last 10 fathoms of our drive to the antimony silver-bearing ore; I had not time to announce this favourable result in last week's journal; however, I am now enabled to state its continuance, and not only so, but the ore course is opening out still larger, great blocks of it being broken and brought to surface daily, some from 1 to 2 cwt. of solid mineral. I trust now with these prospects we shall be able rapidly to increase our piles of ore, and we have every appearance of having a very large deposit to work away at for a long time, which should enable us to make continuous returns.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—Wm. Dodge, May 17: We have made the dam in the 40 cross-cut north secure, and hope it will answer the purpose well. The water has very much decreased, so that we are able to make good progress in sinking the engine-shaft,

which we are pushing on with all possible speed.—No. 1 North Lode: The lode in the back of the 40 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and peach, worth 61 per fm. The engine and machinery are working well.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, May 13: In the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, we have intersected a branch or portion of the lode; so far as seen it is 9 in. wide, producing fine stones of ore, from which a small quantity of water is issuing. There is no change in the appearance of the lode in the 36 west since last reported.

GOLCH HILL.—May 17: The lode in the 60 end, driving north from shaft, is 4 in. wide, composed of clay, spar, and a little lead—about 3 cwt. per fathom. The end is looking more promising than it has for some time. Harvey's shaft is now down 61/2 fms. below the 54; the lode in the bottom is composed of clay, spar, tumbler, and a little lead ore, but not enough to value. We are troubled a little with the surface water at the shaft.

GOTHIC.—J. Williams, May 12: The miners working on tribute in back of the 25, after only working two stems, cut into a course of ore yielding 11/2 ton per fm.; this discovery is on the south side of the lode, and appears to hold back behind all the old workings to the west of the engine-shaft; this course of ore is worth fully 201 per fm., and we can break it down for 50s. per fm. The ore ground in the back of the adit is also improving, and these pitches leave about one-third of the gross ore money profit. I have never seen the prospects so good as they now are since I have been on this mine.

GREAT BRIGAN.—John Tredinnick, May 17: The water is gone down from the western shaft, and we have resumed the sinking of the same below the 42. In the end driving west of the western shaft, at the 42, the lode has become rather disordered by means of soft killas coming in between the elvan and the lode, present 77 per fm. I have put a pare of men to stop a piece of ground in the back of the 42, west of the above shaft, where the lode is worth for copper ore 81 per fm. In the eastern part of the mine we are driving by the side of the level. Nothing further to notice since the report for the general meeting.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—J. Richards, May 18: At the 50, driving north, the ground appears to be a little more favourable. The lode at the 41, driving east, is full 21/2 feet wide. There is no alteration in the character of the same since I reported to you last week. The lode at the same level driving west is getting larger within the last day or two, being 1 ft. wide, and is composed of capel, munde, spar, and some spots of copper ore, with a quantity of water coming from the lode; we may reasonably expect an improvement here daily.

GREAT EAST DARREN.—May 16: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide, principally composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, with a little ore, but not a sufficient quantity to value. In the 92 west of boundary winzes, the lode is still large, and hard for exploring, producing small stones of ore at times, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide, with a little copper ore, but not in paying quantities; notwithstanding this, it has a most healthy appearance.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, May 18: We have commenced to sink the new engine-shaft perpendicular below the nose of the bob. The engineers have nearly completed the erection of the engine; next week we shall put the boiler in its place, with its fittings, &c. The other works are going on favourably.

GREAT LAXET.—R. Rowe, May 15: The south, or copper, ground continues without any special change. Some of the stopes in the roof of the 155 are yielding very well for copper, and in a sump below this level we have a lode from 8 to 9 ft. wide, worth 10 tons of rich copper and 1 ton of lead per fm. In the 165 end, lately resumed, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and contains a little copper, though not sufficient to value. The 190 end is in a large lode, width not known, but so far unproductive, and exceedingly hard. We are at present driving obliquely through the lode, to get to the other side, when we hope to make better progress, and I have very little doubt we shall yet find the copper ground setting down in strength ahead of us. Our prospects in the north mine are not only very good, but continue to improve, as will appear by the present value of each of the principal ends now driving north—the 190 end worth 1501 per fm.; the 185, 1901; the 110, 1201; and the 70, driving north of Dumbell's, now greatly improved, worth 1001 per fm. The stopes in the roof of the 110 are worth from 1501 to 2001 per fm., and the 110 are of even increasing interest. In the 70 we have driven 20 fms. north of Dumbell's sump, all in rich ore ground, and the present improvement is of greater importance, as, judging from all the upper levels, we expected that we had reached the end of this run of ore ground. I am also opinion, from present appearances, that the 110 end, notwithstanding the great length of rich ore ground it has already opened out, is only now really entering Dumbell's run of ore—a conclusion strengthened by its increased value at this moment; and, if so, we have all the 70 has discovered, as well as what is being discovered ahead of this end. To say the least, our prospects in this part of the mines are exceedingly good, and the value of rich reserves, from their evidently increasing extent, as pointed out by the different levels, cannot safely be estimated. On the whole, both in returns and prospects, nothing can be more satisfactory than the present state of the mines.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkins, May 17: From the appearance of the ground, and the increased quantity of water in Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, it is our opinion the same is in the capels of a lode, which from its distance and underlie, as seen at the 20 fm. level cross-cut, in all probability is Tempey's lode; the ground is still very hard, and troublesome for sinking, but we expect when we get through these capels, or lode, to have a change for the better. The lode in the 57 driving east of Jenkins's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 101 per fm. The lode in the 75, driving west of King's shaft, has a promising appearance; the part being carried is 4 ft. wide, worth 101 per fm. The water at Siegman's shaft has gone down sufficiently to enable us to stop the back of the 70 west, which we set yesterday at 31 fm. per fm.; the lode is worth 251 per fm. There is no other change since this report for the meeting.

GREAT NORTH LAXET.—R. Rowe, May 17: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, with a good rib of lead in the north end, and has all the appearance that when the new, or 70 fathom, level is opened out, we shall at once enter upon a good lode in that direction, and the ground here is in whole for more than 30 fathoms high. The great quantity of water we lately tapped in the shaft now appears to have come from the south, in which direction I have no doubt there is standing an open and productive lode. I intend to sink the shaft 6 feet deeper, and then drive out the new levels north and south. The lode in the 60 fathom level end, driving south, still holds good, 4 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The winze sinking below the 50 is down 4 fathoms; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 101 per fm. of lead per fathom. In the 50 east, driving west of King's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 101 per fm. The water at Siegman's shaft has gone down sufficiently to enable us to stop the back of the 70 west, which we set yesterday at 31 fm. per fm.; the lode is worth 251 per fm. There is no other change since this report for the meeting.

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commercially rich stones of tin, presenting a very favourable appearance. In the 70 fm. level cross-cut south, west of the engine-shaft, the cross-course is still in character more like a lode, being made up of quartz, flint-spar, and muriatic, with spots of yellow copper ore, indicating a lode near at hand.

NORTH LEVANT.—J. Bennetts, J. Thomas, May 17: The 100, west of Law's shaft, is driving at 11. 6c. per fm.; the lode is worth 21. 10s. per fm. The 100 east is driving at 11. 10c. per fm.; the lode is worth 21. 20s. per fm. The 85 west is driving at 21. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 21. 10s. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 70 east is sinking at 11. 10c. per fm.; the lode is worth 21. 10s. per fm. The rail-road putting in at the 60 to Wheal Jane will be completed in the course of next week. We have 15 pitches working, at rates varying from 8s. to 12s. in 12. Our sale of tin on the 10th inst. for the past month was 3 tons 17 cwt., 2 qrs. 17 lbs., which realised 58s. per ton, an amount sufficient to meet the labour cost.

NORTH MINERA.—May 18: The eastern shaft, sinking below the 40, is still in place. In the 40, north-east, there is no alteration to notice since my last report. The rise in the back of the 25 west has improved since last week, and will now produce about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fm. The 35 yard level, south of main lode, will produce

shall also as quick as possible commence driving the 20, east of King's shaft, and clearing it westward to the western end. We have set Vivian's new shaft to sink from the deep adit to the 10 at 11. 15s. per fm.; it is down 6 ft., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and presents a very kindly appearance. In the deep adit, west of the last-named shaft, the lode is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, and much the same in composition as it has been for some time past. The new shaft, sinking on the junction of the middle and engine lodes, west of the engine-shaft, is down 10 fms.; we calculate that this shaft will strike the lode at about 20 fms. under the surface.

SOUTH CRENWYTH.—E. Chegwin, May 17: In the adit end, driving east and west of cross-cut, on north lode, the lode is 10 ft. wide, producing stones of muriatic, with spots of copper ore; set to drive by four men, at 31. per fathom; driven in the past month 4 fms. 3 ft. 2 in.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, May 15: The only alteration that has taken place in our operations during the past week is in the 60 end west; the lode at this point is not looking quite so well as last reported, in consequence of a cross joint having passed through the lode; however, from its present appearance I expect an improvement soon. I have sampled to-day 20 tons of silver-lead ore, also 14 tons of best copper.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, May 17: No alteration in the tithing bargains to notice since last reported. We hope to sample next week about 20 tons of ore.

NORTH POOL.—J. S. Phillips, J. Pope, May 13: The new engine-shaft has been sunk through the large capel and quartz reef which accompanies the lode, and the under part has been reached, which has released the water from the lode. The men are now engaged cutting supports for beams, so as to stay the lift and take up its upper weight from the bottom for greater safety. The Balaclava works are in a forward state of completion; the shaft for rods and pitwork we continue to break good rocks of ore about the 24, but as this plough pump-work is of first consequence, we have made no further examination on the middle or south lodes. The cross-cut which extends to them has been undercut, so as to deepen the level of water by the reversing of the drainage so as to run the water to Balaclava.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregowen, T. Jenkins, May 18: Engine Shaft: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of shaft, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, composed of muriatic, peach, and sand, and with spots of copper ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 100 fm. lode level, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, muriatic, and quartz, disseminated throughout with rich stones of tin; this lode, with the one which is only about 3 ft. south, will form a junction in driving the 100 east of engine-shaft; this one is underlying 18 in. in the lode, and the south one about 2 ft. 9 in. in the lode. The junctions and intersections in the district never fail to produce rich courses of tin. The lode in the adit end west is about 9 in. wide, of a very kindly appearance, but at present unproductive. The men are making good progress in clearing and securing the adit east from the western extremity.

SOUTH WHEAL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, May 18: The lode in the 40, north-west, is still, but we are again in the granite, the elvan having left us on the north side. The men are making good progress with the sinking of the new shaft. The masons have built a smiths' shop, and which is in readiness to be covered in.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 17: Youren's Lode: The lode in Mitchell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is 20 in. wide, consisting of peach, muriatic, soft spar, and spots of ore; the ground about the lode is changed for the better, good-looking killas. In the 150 west the lode is 2 ft. wide producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; a promising level. The lode in the 140 west is 20 ft. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and muriatic, and letting out a quantity of water, and looking promising for improvement. In the 130 west the lode is producing good stones of ore, and is 20 inches wide, and is drained quite dry by the 110. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 130 west, is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 120 west the lode is 2 feet wide, unproductive. The lode in the 75 fm. level west has not been taken down since last reported. All other places are without change since our last report. In our next we hope to be able to speak of an important improvement in the 110 fm. level. We sampled on the 12th instant 220 tons of copper ore, of which the same produce as the last.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—Wm. G. Gard, May 18: There is no alteration to report in our underground operations. We are pushing down the incline shaft in Parker's lode, and the large engine on Michael's shaft, is rapidly approaching completion.

PEDN-A-N-DREU UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, May 13: Sump: The 130 east end is worth about 8s. per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of this level is worth 40f. per fathom.

The 130 west is worth 10s. per fm. In the 120 east, driving back on the north part of the engine-shaft, there is no alteration to notice. The 130 fm. level, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode is 10s. per fm. The 110 east is poor.—Cobblers' Shaft: The 110 east is worth 4f. per fathom. The 100 west is worth 10s. per fm. The 90 east is 11 fm. east of this. The lode in this level, west of shaft, is improved, and now worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 fm. level east has been disengaged by a capel, but is now improving, and worth at present 1 ton of ore per fathom.

The lode in the 75 fm. level east is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, with a good appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. All other places are without change since our last report. In our next we hope to be able to speak of an important improvement in the 110 fm. level. We sampled on the 12th instant 220 tons of copper ore, of which the same produce as the last.

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ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, W. Williams, May 16: The deep end, east of the Guide shaft, has improved since last report, and the whole appearance of the lode is such as to warrant us in most strongly urging the desirability of sinking the shaft 20 fms. deeper, and extending levels at that depth, when we doubt not of having good mines.

ST. JUST UNITED.—H. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, May 16: The 62, driving south on Wheal Owl street, is slightly improved, now worth 4f. per fm.; and the 20, driving north on ditto, is worth at present 6f. per fm. At the 86, on the north lode, very little has yet been driven in the ends, east and west of the shaft, as the men have been employed fixing a ladder-way, for the purpose of putting in a water-fall from the water taken up in the western mine. We have seen Mr. Davy to-day, and went into a few matters relative to this and the Old Pink Mine, which you will learn from him on Thursday next. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, May 16: We are pushing on the sinking of Watkin's shaft with all possible speed. The water is easy at the bottom of the shaft, and the men are getting good wages at their bargain.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, May 18: The lode in the 90, west of Hoad's shaft, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom for copper. The lode in No. 1, winze, sinking below the 70, west of the 50, mentioned end, is worth 16s. per fathom for copper. The lode in the 70, west of Hoad's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, containing both tin and copper, and not sufficient to merit a name. The lode in the 60, west of the 50, mentioned end, is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, containing both tin and copper, and not sufficient to merit a name. The lode in the 50, west of Hoad's shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 40 is 2 ft. wide, containing some stones of copper. No change in any other part of the mine since our last.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, May 16: We set Grady's shaft to sink to nine fms. at 11. per fm., stent for the month; the lode is all the size of the shaft (5 feet wide), principally consisting of spar, and bunches of purple and yellow copper ore. The lower stop, on Grady's lode, to sink and stop to six men, at 5s. per fm.; the lode is large, containing gossan, spar, and purple ore, a kindly lode; we set the pump to six men for the month of 12. We are getting on with the wheel-pit, water-course, and the fowling piece.

ROSEWANE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, May 17: During the past month the 80, east of engine-shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 4 ft.; now driving by six men, at 6s. per fm.; lode poor; the same level west has been driven 4 fms.; now driving by four men, at 4s. per fm.; lode 12 in. wide, of a promising character. The 70, west from engine-shaft, has been driven 4 fms.; now driving by four men, at 4s. per fm.; lode 12 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; we are expecting an improvement here daily. The 60, west from Ellen's shaft, has been driven 8 fms. 2 ft.; now driving by six men, at 6s. per fm.; lode nothing to value; we expect to communicate this end with the 80, west of engine-shaft, in about a fortnight. The 80, east of Ellen's, has been driven 2 fms.; now driving by two men, at 7s. per fathom; in this end we have just passed through the cross-course, but the lode is still confused. We have stopped in back of the 80, east of Ellen's, 9 fms.; now working by four men, at 3s. per fm.; lode worth 10f. per fm. We have eight pitches on tribute, at an average of 11s. 1d. in 12; working 10 fms.

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lawny, and within 20 fms. of Ludcott boundary, brought 27*s.* per ton, and we have reason to hope, not only from analogy, when we get through the elvan in Ludcott we shall get better ground and a richer lode, as already we have in the 130, at Wheal Wray, towards Ludcott, a very favourable change of ground. Wheal Wray gave regular dividends above the 60, after which they got into a darker, finer, and harder character of ground, costing in driving from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per fm. Their workings, when not in the lode, were principally on the eastern side of the lode. In the 130 we have got on the western side, and have already proved a channel of ground to exist of the right sort, for 40 fms. in length, which we can stop at 30*s.* per fm. Further north, opposite the engine-shaft, in the 140 (levels only driven 7 fms.) we have bored a hole in the western side of the lode 7 ft., and have, undoubtedly, ground which can be wrought twice as cheap as the ground on the eastern side; and in this channel of ground we do expect an improvement in the quality of our ores, partly because it is more congenial for lead and silver, and partly knowing that similar effects have followed similar changes in the mines referred to. And I am not satisfied yet that another lode, or part of the main lode, on which at surface good ores have been raised, is standing in entire whole ground in the north part of the set, and so would be easily available from the main lode or part at different levels. The setts extend for more than one mile in length on the course of the lode. The lode has always retained its size in hard as well as soft ground, and is now, throughout the bottom part of the mine, 3 ft. in width, composed of all the characteristics which constitute a lead lode.

Peter Eddy, May 18: Our ends have a little improved, and likewise two slopes. WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, May 18: The American shaftmen are cutting ground for winze, plat, burrow-road, etc., at the 142, in order to sink below. In the 132, east of the American, the lode is worth 4*s.* per fm. In the 132 west the lode is worth 13*s.* per fm. In the 132 east the lode is worth 5*s.* per fm. In the 132 west the lode is producing stones of copper ore. In the 110 east we are still cross-cutting north and south to find the lode to the east of the cross-course; this is a very important point, as the lode has not been seen at any point to the east of this large cross-course. The tribute, on the whole, is about the same as it was for some time past.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews, May 13: At our setting-to-day the following bargains were let:—Carter's shaft to divide and case from the 45 to the 57 fm. level, to take out penthouse at the 45, and make everything complete for bringing the kibbles to the 57 fm. level, by nine men, per bargain 10*s.* The 45 to drive east of Carter's shaft, on No. 4 lode, by six men at 4*s.* per fm. In the past week we have taken down over 3 fms. of lode in this end, the first 8*s.* producing very good work for tin. In the present end the lode is not so good, being now 3 ft. wide, and worth 5*s.* per fm., with every indication of a speedy improvement. The 45 fm. level cross-cut to drive south of Carter's shaft, by six men, at 13*s.* per fm. The 55 end east to drive east of cross-cut, on No. 5 lode, by four men, at 2*s.* 10*s.* per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Gianville, May 12: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 88, by nine men, at 50*s.* per fm. In bottom of the shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mumble, and copper ore, producing 1 ton of the latter per fm. The 76 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 12*s.* per fm. The 70 fm. level cross-cut to drive north of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 4*s.* per fm. The 20 cross-cut to drive north of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at 3*s.* 10*s.* per fathom. The engine-shaft to sink below the 40, by nine men, at 80*s.* per fm. The old engine-shaft to sink below the 20, by nine men, at 11*s.* per fm. The winze to sink below the 20, by two men, at 5*s.* per fm.; the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 60 cross-cut to drive north from East Carn Brea, by six men, at 15*s.* per fm.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, May 18: The lode in the flat-rod shaft continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze below the 70 fm. is large, and yielding good work for grey copper ore. In the 60 fm. level cross-cut we have another part of the lode, west of the cross-course, containing good grey and black ore, but the main part we think is still below us. Other parts are without any change of importance.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Conde, M. Rogers, May 13: The lode in the engine-shaft is worth 28*s.* per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. The incline-shaft, sinking below the 110, is worth 15*s.* per fm. for the length of shaft, 9 ft. The 120, east and west of engine-shaft, is worth 10*s.* per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 10*s.* per fathom. The 110, west of incline-shaft, is worth 12*s.* per fm.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN returns for the week 2 ozs. 2 dwts. of Gold, from experimental trials on 4 tons 11*s.* cwt. of ordinary lodestuff. The alterations of the new stamps will cause a few days' delay.

AT GWITHYNYDD Mr. Spence and Mr. Readwin have been making, during the past week, experimental trials of the effects of Mr. Crocker's invention of introducing sodium into quicksilver. All the sulphides and other minerals of the Dolgoch district, heretofore antagonistic to the process of amalgamation with quicksilver in its usual state, were subjected to a severe test, with sodium amalgam, in Britten's amalgamating machines, and at the end of every experiment the quicksilver was perfectly bright. It is reported that the results were highly satisfactory. The process is about to be tried on a large scale.

WEST TRELAWNY.—This mine, situated a little to the east of the Carn Brea Mines, is attracting considerable attention in the neighbourhood, from its good geological position, and the fine lodes which are being opened by the manager. Its favourable situation, on the junction of the slate with the granite, seems to have been hitherto overlooked, and local speculators are so satisfied of its value that shares are being taken up freely in the neighbourhood. There are ten lodes in the sett (which is extensive), from one of which great returns were made by the old men. Several others have also been made by those indefatigable pioneers of mining. The three lodes now opened show signs of great promise—indeed, are more indicative of success than the gossans raised from the backs of the lodes on the eastern junction of the Carnmarch granite with the slate, which lodes returned such immense profits. When it is known that the whole of the ground adjoining on all sides of this property has been worked, or is now being worked, and that these mines have all made rich discoveries, resulting in enormous profit, this property seems almost divested of the usual speculative character almost inseparable from mining. That these remarks are justified by the real facts we have the guarantee of such men as Capts. Pope, Henry James, and others, whose thorough practical knowledge of mining is well known. The result of the development of West Trelawny is looked forward to with much interest.

GUNNISLAKE.—A new engine has been started at Clitters Mine, which during the present proprietors' working has returned about 20,000*s.* worth of copper, all raised above the adit level; and to develop the mine in an efficient manner below this level the pumping-engine, which was set to work on Saturday, has been erected, in addition to two other engines already working. The owners of the soil are the Duchy of Cornwall and the Rev. H. W. Beaumont. The sett is known to contain 12 lodes, with a similar number of cross-courses. The purser is Mr. R. T. Skinner, and the superintendent Capt. W. Skewis, of Creake.

TAMAR BANK GRANITE QUARRIES (Gunnislake).—These quarries, under the able management of Mr. George Southey, have become very important, excelling anything of the sort that has been or is at present in operation in the district, an instance of which was noticed on Monday. The quantity of granite rock removed (by one single blast of 5 lbs. of gunpowder only) was 140 tons, a portion of which was a single stone or block of granite, of superior quality, computed weight 43 tons. These quarries are connected with the bank of the River Tamar, and are wrought into a hill of granite 140 ft. above the river level, the angle of the layers of granite giving an unusual advantage for proressing blocks of superior size.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—This mine, situated in one of the best districts in Cornwall, is now likely to come before the public on its merits. There are two very important points coming off, and the shareholders will, it is hoped, be amply rewarded for their patience and outlay. There is an improvement reported in the 12, from which place rich silver-lead has been raised, worth about 10*s.* per ton. The mine is in 10*s.* shares, and upwards of 5000*s.* have already been expended.

CRENNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—Is it a fact that materials belonging to these mines are seized by the sheriff, and advertised to be sold on Monday? Surely the adventurers should find the necessary funds for carrying on the mine for a short time longer, when there is such a good chance of returns of mineral shortly.

EAST JANE.—This mine has further improved: the lode in the 36 fm. level is now worth 12 cwt.s. per fathom, while all parts of the mine are showing a much better appearance than last week. They propose sampling 12 tons of lead on Saturday.

EAST LOVELL.—The south lode, recently intersected in the 40 cross-cut, has been explored east, where it is worth 40*s.* per fm.; and in the same level, driving west, the lode is worth 60*s.* per fm. The agent states that this lode is opening out a rich piece of tin ground, and when driven on for a few fathoms, they will be able to rise against the shaft, which has gone down through several fathoms of rich tin ground, worth 70*s.* or 80*s.* per fm. This is of great importance, and will open out some reserves of tin ground. The operations upon the Turnpike and north lodes are progressing satisfactorily. A good parcel of tin will be sold next week.

AT NORTH TRESKERBY, when it is considered that a course of ore was gone over in the 100 east for between 30 and 40 fms. in length, and that two winzes sinking below this level are worth 10 tons of ore per fathom, and also that the 110 east is coming into the same course of ore, and that a stream of warm water is issuing from the end, the inference is that there will be a splendid mine. A stream of warm water is a sure forerunner of a large deposit of copper ore. It was so at Clifford United Mines and several others.

EAST CARADON.—In November last Captain Seccombe's advice to the shareholders was—"I hope you will not dispose of your interest at the present price (then 19*s.* per share). I consider our chances of discoveries to be very good." And at the last meeting (April 10) he reported as follows:—"Since the last meeting the 80 east, on the counter, has opened up a lengthy and profitable piece of ground, better than we had in the 70 over. From the strong lode seen at the 80, together with the other points of interest in the sett, as yet undeveloped, I consider our chances of discoveries for the future to be very good." The shareholders should keep these reports of so competent and upright a man as Capt. Seccombe in mind, and not be frightened into selling their shares so much under their real value as the present market price is, by the artifices of speculators. Rather let every present holder add to his holding at these low rates.

The last report from GREAT LAXEY (which will be found in its proper place), if carefully compared with the plan, will prove to be the most important that has ever emanated from the mine. In the deep mine, as anticipated, the 165 (now worth 100*s.* per fm.) has entered on what is, undoubtedly, the same bunch of ore as that discovered immediately under in the 190, worth 150*s.* per fm., both levels entering wholly new ground. At Dumbells, also, the prospects have considerably brightened. The 110, after passing through some 35 fms. of ground, worth in some places as much as 300*s.* per fm., would appear to be only now entering on the run of ore setting down at Dumbells, whilst the 70 above, which has been driven through a rich run of ground for 20 fms. north at the sump, is worth 100*s.* per fm. (another report says 150*s.*), and the sump itself, down to the 85, continues worth 150*s.* per fm. Any comment on the richness of this part of the mine, and the immense amount of reserves increasing continually, would be superfluous.

GUIDE TO MINING.—Mr. Thomas Spargo has nearly completed the arrangements for the publication of his "Statistics of the Mines of Cornwall and Devon." The plans are engraved, and the descriptive matter is in the hands of the printer, so that the work may be expected in about a month. All the mines in work will be described; and its value will be evidenced by a partial list of the contents, which will be inserted in next week's Journal.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 14 was 11,970*s.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

* * * With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears a Plan and Description of the Great Darren Mining District, North Wales—Silver Mines of Nevada: the Underground Workings.—Alloys of Metallic Manganese.—Extracting Gold from Sulphides—Gas in London—The Coal Question—Coal Basin of New South Wales—Vicinal Railways in France—Factory Chimneys—High-Speed Compressed-Air Hammer, &c., &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 19, 1865.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected...p. ton	92	0	0	—
Tough cake & tile "	91	0	0	—
Burnt Burrs "	94	0	0	—
Copper wire ...p. lb.	0	1	0 10 0	—
dittotubes "	0	1	1	—
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	93	0	95 0 0	—
Bottoms "	100	0	0	—
Old (Exchange) "	91	0	0	—
IRON.			STEEL.	Per Ton.
Bar, Welsh, in London.	7 12	6	7 15 0	—
Ditto, to arrive	7	7	6	7 10 0
Nail rods	8 10	0	—	—
Stafford.	8 15	0	9 15 0	—
Bars ditto	8 15	0	11 0 0	—
Hoops ditto	9 15	0	10 10 0	—
Sheets, single	10	7	6 11 0	—
Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 10	0	—	—
Edined metal, ditto	4	0	5 0 0	—
Bars, common, ditto	15	0	7 0 0	—
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7 10	0	—	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6 15	0	7 5 0	—
Ditto Swed. in London	12	0	0	—
LEAD.			TIN.	—
English Pig, ordn. soft	19	15	0	—
Ditto (WB)	21	5	0	—
Ditto sheet	20	5	0	—
Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	83	—	83 1/2 d.	—
Ditto red lead	22	0	23 0 0	—
Ditto white	23	0	27 0 0	—
Ditto patent shot	23	0	0	—
Spanish	19	0	0	—

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—The intelligence received from America, announcing the severe measures determined upon by the President, is not reassuring to the commercial world, as it shows that matters are far from being in a settled state; while it augurs ill for the future. We are fearful it may have a prejudicial effect upon the metal trade, which it was hoped would have been much benefited by the return of peace. We must, however, wait the course of events, to see what may be the result of those steps which are now being taken by the Government in America, and earnestly trust that nothing may arise to retard the return of more satisfactory commercial relations with that country. The advices from India, also, are not of a satisfactory kind, and are not calculated to lead to the expectation of much increase of business in metals at present with that part of the empire. During the past week, however, there has been rather more activity in the Metal Market, and there appears to be a general improvement in the tone; a very fair amount of business has been done in some metals, and orders still continue to be given out rather more freely; there is, however, want of that life and activity which is so usual at this period of the year, and the return of which has been so long anxiously desired by all engaged in the metal trade. We cannot, however, expect that the return to vigour will be sudden; it must take some time before commercial affairs generally recover the various shocks which have been received, and it is only thus that we can expect the metal market again to become active.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has remained quiet during the week, and the amount of business done has been limited. The price of sheets is somewhat easier, and they can now be obtained at 93*s.* per ton. IRON.—In Staffordshire the iron trade continues active, and there are very few cases in which the works are not in full operation. At present, however, there is little sign of renewed demand from the United States, orders from thence being of very small amount. The paddlers are manifesting a disposition to find fault on trifling grounds, and as their executive is encouraging the North Staffordshire strike, there is a feeling of uncertainty as to their future course. In Welsh there is a cheerful tone in the iron trade, although it cannot be said that any improvement has taken place. There are considerable orders for railway iron on the books, and there is also a fair enquiry for bars and other descriptions. Rails are quoted 6*s.* 15*s.* to 7*s.* 6*s.* per ton at the works, and bars at 6*s.* 6*s.* to 6*s.* 15*s.* For the week ending May 11, the exports were 1781 tons. In Swedish iron prices still continue firm. In Scotch pig-iron the market has not been very active during the week, and prices have rather declined. At the commencement of the week prices were—54*s.* 1*d.* to 54*s.* 3*d.* cash, 54*s.* 4*d.* to 54*s.* 6*d.* one month, but declined to 54*s.* 5*d.* 9*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 54*s.* 9*d.* to 53*s.* 6*d.* one month, and afterwards to 53*s.* 4*d.*, 53*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 9*d.* to 53*s.* 6*d.* one month, at which a fair amount of business was done; the market then became a little firmer, and business was done at 53*s.* 4*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 7*d.* one month. The last advices from Glasgow announce a rather better feeling, and a moderate amount of business has been done at 53*s.* 6*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 9*d.* to 53*s.* 10*d.* one month.

LEAD continues quiet, the present quotations being 19*s.* 5*d.* for common English pig, 19*s.* 15*s.* for LB, and 21*s.* 5*d.* for WB. TIN.—The market for Straits has remained steady at 93*s.* 10*d.* during the greater part of the week, but at the close it has become rather easier, and may now be quoted at 93*s.* to 93*s.* 10*d.* cash. Banca may be quoted 17*s.* 10*d.* 1*s.* 6*d.*. TIN-PLATES remain without any material change, but buyers do not appear quite so ready to purchase as a fortnight ago; this circumstance, however, has not affected the trade, as makers are not disposed to sell under present prices.

STEEL.—Holders of foreign have been compelled to submit to lower prices, in order to clear off stocks now on hand.

QUICKSILVER may still be bought at the quotation.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 19.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports a livelier feeling, with more enquiry for manufactured iron and prices of pigs. In the former a better business was done, and some few pigs moved off at slightly advanced prices. Makers of favourite brands are full, as are some of second and common makes, while others are seeking dealers, and anxious to make sales. The North Staffordshire Strike is now defeated and over. It is to be hoped that the men may find continuous work. We still mark unaltered prices, although American buyers are said to be in the market.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MAY 18.

PIG-IRON.—The market has been very dull and flat all the week, with no speculative tendency; prices close-to-day at 54*s.* 8*d.* to 54*s.* 9*d.* 1*s.* The policy shown by President Johnson tends to depress this market still further.

Valladolid, 1s. 1d.; Linares, 4; United Mexican, 4; Washoe, 5; Port Phillip, 1, 1d.

IRISH MINI SHARE MARKET.—Business in mining shares is beginning to revive, although not much has been done this week. Wicklow Coppers are in request at 13s. 5s., and Mining Company of Ireland shares changed hands at 34s. 5s. for July account, with a tendency to advance, and offers for cash transactions. Connorees are in better demand, and realised a sum of 6d. per share, having been done at 22s. 6d., leaving off firm. The shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland, of the Caryfoot Mining Company, and the Killaloe Slate Quarry were on sale.

At the Irish International Exhibition, not the least interesting portion of the British Department is the display of mineral products by the different mining companies of Ireland, representing the various processes through which the ore passes in preparation for the market. The General Mining Company for Ireland and the Connoree Mining Company show a variety of specimens of gold, silver, lead, copper, sulphur, coal, &c. The Mining Company of Ireland show a case of fine silver, weighing upwards of 4 cwt. 2 qrs.

THE MERRYBENT AND MIDDLETON TYAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. It is proposed to work the copper and lead mines of the same names, situated between the Richmond and Darlington Stations, and four miles from Catterick Bridge Station, on the North-Eastern Railway. The mines embrace the minerals beneath 1200 acres, in the parishes of Middleton Tyas and Melsonby; 344 acres are freehold, and the purchase includes the surface, and the remainder long leasehold, at royalties of 1-10th and 1-12th respectively. The purchase-money has been fixed at 45,000*l.*, of which 25,000*l.* is to be in paid-up shares, one-half not entitled to receive interest until 10 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders. The Merrybent Mine has been in course of exploration for the past two years, and a specimen, selected as free as possible from the earthy matter, obtained from a depth of 15 fathoms, has been analysed by Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines, and found to contain 65.83 per cent. of metallic copper and 17 cwt. 2 dwt. 18 grs. of silver to the ton. Captain Robert Dakin, of the Greenwich Mine, and Mr. John Gill, the mineral agent for the Earl of Hopetoun, have inspected, and favourably reported upon the property. It is mentioned that the ore realises about seven times the cost of extraction and making merchantable, that the cost of railway carriage from Catterick Bridge to Birkenhead is 15*s.* per ton, that the Merrybent Mine has realised a profit on the capital embarked, and that there is scarcely any liability for outlay or dead rent.

The Crédit Foncier and Mobilier of England have given notice that they are prepared to receive subscriptions for 1,212,000*l.* A stock of the METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, at 52*s.* 10*p.* per cent. The certificates, which are to be for 40*s.* each, will be issued at 21*s.*, and Sir Morton Petro, Messrs. Betts and Crampton, guarantee 6 per cent. per annum upon the price of issue from July next until July 1, 1867, both inclusive. The prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, contains the further advantageous undertaking that the remaining half of this stock (1,218,000*l.*) will not be issued for twelve months, and then only as paid-up stock, and at a price not less than 10*l.* per 100*l.* stock advance on the present price of issue. Considering that the amount to be dividend upon is under 6,000,000*l.*, that the probable receipts are large, and that owing to the low price of issue a very small dividend will yield a good return, the stock is undoubtedly worthy the attention of capitalists. It is considered that so soon as the increased receipts permit a dividend of 5 per cent. (and estimates are given which prove that this may be confidently expected within a very short time) the stock would certainly rise to par, which would practically be a profit of upwards of 7 per cent.

The National Bank is authorised to issue 66,800 shares of the PERUVIAN RAILWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED), of 25*s.* each, representing a first issue of capital, aggregating 1,670,000*l.* The Peruvian Government has granted a concession in the shape of a guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on the whole capital—3,400,000*l.*, and a redemption fund is also to be created from the capital raised by means of which shares will be periodically drawn after the expiration of 20 years, and paid off at a stipulated premium of 100 per cent. The International Contract Company (Limited) has entered into a contract for the construction of the works, consisting of two lines, one to connect the port of Pisco with the town of Yca, the other to connect Arequipa with the port of Mejia, in all 136 miles in length, and during their construction has guaranteed to pay to the shareholders 7 per cent. per annum on the capital as it is paid up. But the confidence of the directors in the ultimate success of the company is such that they do not hesitate to state in their prospectus that "the prospects of revenue from the working of the railways are so great as to render the Government guarantee (in other respects so important) a feature of but secondary consideration." This opinion is corroborated so far by the fact of the Callao and Lima Railway, now distributing dividends, approaching 40 per cent. per annum on the original cost of construction. Under all these circumstances there is no reason to doubt the success of this new and important industrial undertaking, supported so strongly as it is on all sides, first by the Peruvian Government, with a direct guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum, and a lien in the hypothecation of guano exported to Europe; secondly, by the introduction of the project by the National Bank to its highly influential connections and ramifications in the metropolis, Liverpool, and Ireland; and, thirdly, by the guarantee of the International Contract Company, which has contracted to complete the lines within the amount of authorised capital. The directors, engineers, and solicitors are all of well-known high standing.

A new company, called the YORKSHIRE ENGINE COMPANY (Limited), with a capital of 200,000*l.*, has been formed, and the capital subscribed entirely through Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, and Co. The company have purchased 22 acres of land near Sheffield, and will be mainly employed in the construction of locomotive engines, with a capacity for expansion, so as to produce from 300 to 400 engines per annum. Mr. Alfred Hart, late assistant engineer in the locomotive engine-works of the Great Western Railway, has been appointed managing director; and Messrs. W. G. Eden, T. R. Barker, W. Lansdown Beale, George Wood, and David Chadwick, are the first directors. Several new features are provided for in the Articles of Association; and with a view of assuring this company as nearly as possible to a private concern; no subscriptions of a less amount than 5000*l.* are received, and no shares can be issued within twelve months, nor afterwards, except with the special consent of the board.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5253 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,750*s.* 14*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 4*s.*; average produce, 5*s.*; average price per ton, 3*s.* 19*p.*; quantity of copper, 270 tons 7 cwt.s. The following are the particulars:—

Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. 419. £127 16 0 ... 5% ... 41 11 0 ... 16s. 11d. 4d. £29 16 0 ...

3175. 122 6 0 ... 6% ... 4 18 6 ... 15 7 ... 77 16 0 ... 121 12 0 ... 6% ... 5 8 6 ... 16 1% ... 80 13 0 ... 2135. 122 7 0 ... 6% ... 5 4 6 ... 16 0 ... 80 3 0 ... 8235. 120 4 0 ... 5% ... 3 19 0 ... 15 4 ... 76 12 0 ...

compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*s.* 1*d.* in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*s.* 10*s.*, and the price per ton of ore about 4*s.* 6*d.*

At the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts show that during the year ending March 1 the amount paid in dividends was 63,488*l.*, or 62*s.* per share. The balance of over liabilities was 103,806*l.*, 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the balance at bankers, on call, &c., was 15,071*s.* 7*d.* Details in another column.

At the Chiverton Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of March showed a credit balance of 3000*l.* (1*s.* per share) was declared, and 773*l.* carried forward as credit of next account. Details in another column.

At the Chiverton Moor Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 132*s.* 4*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Chiverton Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 518*s.* 15*s.* 3*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 425*s.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The loss of the two months' working was 512*s.* 6*d.* The shares were subdivided into 512*s.* 6*d.* and a call of 1*s.* per 512*s.* 6*d.* It was resolved that the adventurers should appropriate to themselves the balance of the Miners' Club Fund, amounting to 260*s.*, and thus reduce the balance to that extent. Messrs. R. Davey, M. P., Grylls, and Hayes, were appointed committee. Mr. John Mitchell was appointed parser, at 10*s.* per month. Captain and Dyer reported upon the various points of operation. The tribute depart-

ment is looking very well. Their cost has been heavy for the last two months, owing to their having burnt 150 tons more than they should have done, and to a breakage which occurred to the stamps-engine, costing 100*s.* in materials to repair, besides a week's delay in stamping.

At the St. Ives Wheal Allen meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. W. Robinson in the chair), the accounts ending with the costs for March showed a loss of 274*s.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The balance against the mine was 300*s.* 1*s.* 10*d.* A call of 7*s.* per share was made.

At West Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on May 9, the accounts showed a debit balance of 36*s.* 6*d.* There appearing no reasonable prospect of the mine being brought into a profitable state of working whilst carried on as a separate concern; and, though the lords of the soil have offered to renew the sett, now about to expire, at a reduction of the present rate of dues, yet the reduction is not such as to hold out a prospect of ultimate success, it was resolved that the sett be not renewed by the existing company of adventurers. The next meeting of adventurers is to be convened by special notice for the purpose of dividing the proceeds arising from the sale of the plant after discharging all liabilities on the mine.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on May 9, the accounts showed a debit balance of 78*s.* 6*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made. Capt. Fawley recommended future operations to be chiefly confined to a spirited development of the north lode in the two bottom levels eastward—the 45 and 60, as the lode is large and a very promising character; and further east, on this lode, there is apparently a beautiful piece of mineral ground unexplored, and well deserving of a vigorous prosecution.

At the South Wheal Croft meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 16*s.* 6*d.*

At Raffrae (lead mine) board meeting, the accounts showed—Total

costs for February and March, 112*s.* 10*d.*; receipts for lead ore and blende sold, 175*s.* 15*s.*; and on call account, 16*s.* 10*d.*; total receipts, 192*s.* 5*d.* 3*d.*; leaving a balance in hand of 79*s.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, with 29*s.* 1*s.* due on call account, and about 12 tons of lead and blende in the stores. The accounts from Captain Rawson reported the driving in the main level (the C) to be now proceeding more rapidly, the ground having become much easier, and the cost reduced from 8*s.* to 6*s.* per fathom. He calculated that at the usual rate of inclines about 10 fathoms farther would reach the lode going down from the B level, at the inner end of which it was proved to be very valuable. With a more decided incline another fathom or two may cut the lode; and as the two branches, through the centre of which the driving is carried, are now fast coming together, there is additional reason to expect a speedy amalgamation, with early and profitable results. The captain, in his last report, says—"We are now in a better state, and with better prospects than for a long time past." The stoping in the back of level C continues to yield gold saving work.

At New Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 70*s.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The agents' report was highly satisfactory.

At East Bottle Hill Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 97*s.* 7*s.* 8*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made.

At the Quebrada Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. G. Lathom Browne in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted, and a committee of investigation was appointed to enquire into the position of the company's title to the property, the proposition for a general investigation to enquire into the transactions between the company and Mr. James Wyld, M.P. (who especially asked for a searching enquiry into the whole of his dealings with the company), and between the company and Mr. Pittar (proposed by Col. Strange, and seconded by Mr. Stock), being rejected as likely to prejudice the company by affording information to their opponents in the litigation in which the company is at present involved. The retiring directors (substituting Mr. T. O. Stock for Mr. Wallis, resigned) were re-elected. Details of the meeting will be found in another column. As an evidence of the interest taken in the meeting, it may be stated that in addition to the numerous circulars, both from the directors and shareholders, which have been issued during the past fortnight, two others were freely distributed at the door of the room in which the meeting was held—the one containing a letter from Mr. Finch, stating under the fact and circumstances he thought the court would justify the vendor in annulling the second and third contracts; and the other, a Report from Mr. Pittar to the Shareholders of the Quebrada Company, in answer to the Directors' published Report, to be presented at the meeting on May 19, stating that his signature to the transfer of the Punta Brava Island, the keynotes of the property, was obtained by false representations, and he has taken steps to get it retransferred; that the delay with the railway was caused through bad material (wrong gauge switches, &c.); in fact, everything of the worst description, yet this paid servant of the company exacted a heavy commission from him. The 5 per cent. dividend has been paid out of the capital. The promise of shares was given Mr. Wyld for a legitimate purpose, with the concurrence of Mr. Dunsford, and Mr. Meyrick, the company's solicitor. Two letters from Sir Charles Fox to Mr. Pittar, the one stating that he is satisfied that he (Mr. Pittar) is right in the steps he is taking, and consequently the company altogether in the wrong; and the other, that "from his knowledge of the facts of the case he considers his (Mr. Pittar's) reply to be in accordance with them."

At the Yudanamata Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. F. Hills in the chair), the resolution for the alteration of the Articles of Association, so far as regards the number of directors, was passed. Messrs. Salmon and Bartram were nominated as directors. Details appear elsewhere.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Turnley in the chair), convened for the purpose of passing a resolution for the winding-up of the company, an adjournment for two months was agreed to. Details in another column.

At the Scottish Australian Mining Company (adjourned general) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Dickson in the chair), the report of Messrs. Coleman, Torquand, Youngs, and Co., the auditors, was read, which stated that the accounts were correctly kept, and had been submitted very fully in detail. The report was received with satisfaction. Mr. Taylor suggested that as the company's operations had been lessened, the remuneration of the directors should be decreased. The Chairman explained that they were now getting large quantities of coal at reduced prices, and there seemed good reason for believing that much better prices would be realised for the future. Already profits were being made, and it was hoped by those on the other side that a dividend would soon be declared. He then proposed that the rents should be received and adopted, upon which the question of the remuneration of the directors was considered. The Chairman said there was no objection on the part of the board to defer the payment of their remuneration until the company was in a better position. The report was received and adopted. Mr. C. H. Kendall was re-elected director, the remaining vacancy was not filled up. Mr. J. Roberts was appointed one of the auditors, to act with Mr. C. Whetham. A special resolution was passed to the effect that the general meetings should be held half-yearly.

At Wheal Ellen (S.A.) meeting, on Thursday, sufficient shareholders were not present to form a meeting.

At the British and Foreign Railway Plant Company meeting, at Birmingham last week (Mr. John Bethell in the chair), Mr. Box, the foreign manager, gave some account of what the company had been doing. Since Christmas they had sold to a great Northern house two very large contracts, by which the company would have benefited to the extent of something like 170,000*l.*, because, unfortunately, their capital would not enable them to take the contracts themselves. He strongly urged the shareholders to subscribe additional capital, and relieve the directors from the necessity of, in future, being compelled to sell contracts instead of keeping them. One of these contracts had been sold for 40,000*l.*, and the other for 36,600*l.*, which latter had since been increased to something like 42,000*l.*, by an addition to the length of the railway. A further contract had been entered into, in which they would embark 11,000*t.*, and the company's profit in paid-up shares would be 40,000*l.*, and in cash 4000*l.*, besides the money returned. The total contracts now in hand, and in course of execution, amounted to 226,000*l.* in shares, and 4000*l.* in cash.

At the Société Anonyme des Mines et Chemin de Fer de Carmarthen meeting, on April 27, the accounts for 1864 showed a net profit of 353,541*s.* 12*d.*, or upwards of 14,150*l.* The report of the Council of Administration regrets the loss of the president of the company—the Duke de Moray—during the period reported upon. The output of the collieries shows a diminution of 23,000 tons, as compared with 1863, which accounts for the temporary decrease in the amount of profits realised. The mines of the company consist of two distinct groups of mines—the northern group and the southern group. The mines of Caves and Riven, in the northern group, have for many years been on fire, and in the former mine the workings have now been stopped by it, the suspension having taken place in May last. The pillars of coal remaining to be raised were, however, not considerable—about 15,000 tons; yet these workings, which yielded 15,000 tons in 1863, produced but 2000 tons in 1864. This is the first cause of the difference which has weighed upon the production and profits of the year. At the Riven Mine, which is also on fire, operations were interrupted for several months, in order to construct barriers to retard its progress. The expenses for 1865 will, it is anticipated, be much less than those for last year.

We are informed that Mr. J. Arthur Phillips has given up the technical superintendence of the Falmouth Smelting Works.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week amount to 101 ships. Household coals have been in good demand at gradually improving prices, the rise in the week being from 6*s.* to 9*s.* per ton, and the whole quantity cleared off. Hartley's have given way, and close this day 1*s.* per ton lower than at the opening of the week. Manufacturers' coals have continued a steady business at last week's prices. Haswell Wallsend, 18*s.* 3*d.*; South Hetton Wallsend, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Hartlepools, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Tunstall Wallsend, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Cowpen Hartley, 15*s.* 6*d.* Unsold 5*s.*; 80 ships at sea.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 1300 tons of South Wales Coal, for the Naval Yard at Haulbowline; the Portsea Gas-light Company require 18,000 tons of Gas Coal.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—the market continues dull, with a very languid demand for manufactured, and, in consequence of a return shipment of bar copper (130 tons) from America having been sold at 82*s.*, prices of this description must be quoted decidedly lower. Ores are saleable at 17*s.*; but this price is with difficulty obtainable for regulus. Sales since my last meeting.

May 3.—130 tons bars, to arrive from New York £82 0 0 per ton.

" 4,615 tons ores, } to arrive, at Swansea, "Chimborazo" 0 17 1*s.* 2*d.* per unit.

" 4,117 tons regulus, } to arrive, at Swansea, "Grenfell" 0 17 2*s.* 2*d.* per unit.

" 4,96 tons Canadian ore, by tender } 0 17 2*s.* 2*d.* per unit.

" 4,18 tons Hollyford ore, by tender } 0 17 2*s.* 2*d.* per unit.

" 8,200 tons regulus, at Swansea, "G. Jackson" 0 17 0 0 "

" 9,350 tons ore, at Swansea, "A. Taitos" 0 17 0 0 "

" 10,185 tons ore, at Swansea, "A. Taitos" 0 17 0 0 "

" 11,120 tons Knockmorn ore, at Swansea 0 17 0 0 "

" 10 tons Umenets Ingots, to arrive 91 0 0 per ton.

Quotations are—17*s.* for ore and regulus, 82*s.* to 82*s.* 10*d.* for bars, and 18*s.* for barilla. Stocks of copper produce in first and second hands:—

Ores. Regulus. Bars. Barilla. Liverpool 1584 715 3363 222

Swansea 2227 4722 572 —

Arrivals from the West Coast, S.A., during the past fortnight have been as follows:—

[MAY 20, 1865]

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining" with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares deal in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

REDMOON.—Ever since this company was formed more than 3000 shares have been carried on by six gentlemen. Our advise to "one and all" is, do not sell. If, however, any prefer selling, we are buyers of any number of shares at the market price.

THE MERRYBENT AND MIDDLETON TYAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £2 on allotment.

First issue, 7500 shares, of which only 2000 shares remain to be subscribed for.

No call will be made until at least six months after the date of allotment, with an interval of three months between each call, which will not exceed 10s. at any one time.

It is not at present contemplated to call up more than £5 per share.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH BOYER, Esq., Barton Lodge, Darlington.

LONSDALE BRADLEY, Esq., Prior House, Richmond, Yorkshire.

HENRY CURRER BRIGGS, Esq., Outwood Hall, near Wakefield.

JOHN HARRIS, Esq., C.E., Woodside, Darlington.

BANKERS—Messrs. Backhouse and Co., Darlington.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Robinson and Tomlin, 36, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.

BROKERS—Messrs. Bowes and Tomlin, 12, Coothall-court, London, E.C.

MINE AGENT—Mr. John Cain.

SECRETARY—Mr. S. Richardson.

OFFICES—RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working, on an extended scale, the Merrybent and Middleton Tyas Copper and Lead Mines, in the North Riding of the county of York, distant from the Richmond and Darlington Stations on the North-Eastern Railway six miles, and from the Catterick Bridge Station, on the same line, only four miles; and also, if found desirable, for erecting smelting-works on an advantageous site, which is now under the consideration of the directors.

These mines embrace the minerals under an area of about 1200 acres in the parishes of Middleton Tyas and Melsonby, Yorkshire; the freehold is 344 acres, of which the present proprietor had agreed to sell to the company as hereinafter mentioned, and the minerals under the remainder are held by the present lessees, under leases from the freeholders for 40 and 45 years respectively, at royalties of 1-10th and 1-12th respectively. The company will also be entitled to the benefit of tack-notes for leases of the minerals on other adjoining estates.

The Merrybent Mines were opened in February, 1865, and the ground explored in the adit levels to the depth only of 5 fms., and the veins have been found productive of copper and lead ore of excellent quality, and have, after paying all charges, realised a large profit on the capital embarked.

The copper ore, which has up to the present time been merely passed through a drying-furnace as it comes from the mine, and not dressed so as to separate the ore from the accompanying vein-stuff, realised for the year ending 1864 an average price of £8 10s. 2d. per ton, whilst the cost of raising, drying, and making merchantable was 10s. per ton.

The rate of railway carriage for conveying the ore from Catterick Bridge Station to the sale yards at Birkenhead is 10s. per ton.

By acquiring the freehold of both the minerals and surface of so large a portion of the field, the company will possess a very valuable property, even independently of any mining operations.

The Middleton Tyas Mines have not yet been tried under the present lease, but the lands leased to the company adjoin the old mines of Middleton Tyas, and through which the veins pass eastward from Merrybent.

The mines of Middleton Tyas have not been worked for nearly 100 years; but judging from the extent of the old working and the large amount of slag (the ores having been smelted on the spot) they must have been exceedingly rich and productive.

Ancient records prove the productiveness of even these shallow workings. Still greater results can no doubt be realised by unwatering the main ore-bearing beds of this district.

The copper ore from the Merrybent Mines has been analysed by Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines, London, who says:—

"It consists essentially of a mixture of vitreous copper ore (disulphide of copper) and carbonate of copper. It is evidently a very valuable ore. It contains—Metallic copper, per cent., 65-83; silver, per ton, 17 ozs. 2 dwts. 18 grs." The specimen analysed was selected as free as possible from the associated earthy matter.

The property has been carefully examined and reported upon by two well-known mining agents in the North of England, who state:—"If the Merrybent Mines were properly developed, 100 miners may be employed; and judging from the ores which have been raised from the veins in the said ground, and their present appearance, coupled with the future prospects on extending the works both in length and depth, we are of opinion that rich and productive veins will be met with, and have no hesitation in recommending this undertaking as a promising and good investment."

The terms of purchase are as follows:—

For the freehold estate of Merrybent, containing 344 acres, upon which the mines and the company's works are situate, and for the dues and royalties arising from the minerals on the estate payable to the owner, the sum of £20,000, payable £10,000 down, and the remainder in twelve months, paying interest at £1 per cent. meantime. For the lessees' interest in the present leases 2500 paid-up shares of the company; and so confident are they of the success of the undertaking, that they have agreed not to receive any interest upon one-half of the amount of their paid-up shares until the shareholders have received a dividend upon their paid-up capital of £10 per cent. per annum.

The leases are held upon very favourable terms, and with scarcely any liability for outlay or dead rent.

No promotion money will be paid by the company.

Application for shares to be made to the bankers, brokers, and at the offices of the company, Richmond, Yorkshire.

No application for shares will be received after June 5, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Merrybent and Middleton Tyas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £1, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the company; and I agree to pay the further deposit payable on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Date.....

Signature.....

Name in full.....

Address in full.....

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The EIGHTH BONUS will be DECLARED in JANUARY, 1867, and all with profit policies in force on the 30th June, 1866, will participate.

Assurances effected before June 30, 1866, will participate on two premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of profits over later policies.

Tables of rates, and forms of proposal, can be obtained from any of the society's agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

THE BRITISH MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each
(With power to increase its capital by the issue of new shares).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Deposit on application, £3 per share, and a further sum of £3 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER THOMAS, Esq., Chairman of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

THOMAS MORRIS, Esq., Resident Director of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

JOHN THOMAS, Esq., Director of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

PHILIP EDWARD BLAKEWAY, Esq., Director of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

(With power to add three to their number).

BANKERS—Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyd.

CONSULTING MINE AGENT.

Captain James Richards, Principal Agent of the Devon Great Consols.

SECRETARY—William Augustus Buckley, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 22, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The great improvement in the character of the lode at the 224 fm. level indicating the proximity of valuable deposits of ore, and the continuous splendid course of ore in the 115 fm. level on the south lode, together with the promising lode lately discovered 120 fm. south of Hitchin's shaft on the main lode of the mines of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, as well as the progressive development of ore ground in the lower levels at Ilkington Down, prove to a demonstration that ore exists both shallow and in depth in the Tavistock district, and only requires the judicious application of capital to secure its profitable development.

It has been represented to the gentlemen principally interested in the Devon Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company that they would greatly promote legitimate mining if they would consent to become the directors of a powerful company, with adequate capital, whose object would be the purchase of mining sets, in Devon and Cornwall especially, which are languishing for want of funds to continue operations with energy and perseverance; and also, if thought desirable, the establishment of smelting works.

These gentlemen, with an earnest desire to promote legitimate mining, have consented to assist in carrying out the objects proposed, provided a sufficient capital can be raised at the commencement—long experience having convinced them that the basis of good mining is the necessity of repeated calls on an unprepared constituency, and they have concurred in the formation of the British Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) accordingly.

The sound commercial principles which have been so successfully adopted in the management of the Devon Great Consols Mines will be applied to every undertaking of this company.

A paid-up capital is proposed which it is thought will be sufficient to carry out the immediate objects of the company, unless some very desirable mining sets shall invite extended operations.

No further call beyond the £5 per share before mentioned will be made without the sanction of a special meeting of the proprietors convened for that purpose.

The surplus funds of the company will be left out at interest or invested in first-class securities; and in order to keep alive the attention of proprietors from time to time to the progress of the company, a distribution of the available interest will be made annually, and the profits will be divided as they may accrue, and at such times as the directors may deem advisable.

The directors have already secured the purchase of the mining sets of Crowndale, on the east of the Devon Great Consols Mines, and of Wheal Benny and River Tamar, and Wheal Williams on the west, with the plant and machinery theron, for the sum of £10,000, and are in negotiation for two or three other sets in the same neighbourhood, which they believe will be sufficiently extensive for the present, and wherein operations may be commenced forthwith—the greater part of the machinery being already on the ground.

The directors think it unnecessary to insert in this prospectus any mine agents' reports upon the value of the sets in question; suffice it to say, they have the unqualified approbation of Capt. James Richards and many other mining agents, whose reports, in *extenso*, may be had on application at the company's offices, and the locality in which the sets are situated speaks for itself, the Devon Great Consols Mines alone having yielded a profit of one million sterling in 21 years.

The qualification for the office of director will be 100 shares : 200 shares each will be held by the present directors, and the remaining shares will be allotted to the public in amounts not larger than 200 shares, nor smaller than 10 shares; the directors being persuaded that, in the interesting but somewhat speculative pursuit of mining, the shares ought to be distributed amongst a large number of individuals.

The deposit of £5 per share having been duly paid to the bankers of the company, applications for shares must be addressed, in the form annexed, to Mr. W. A. BUCKLEY, the secretary, No. 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

London, April, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be forwarded entire with the bankers' receipt to the secretary.

To the Directors of the British Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having duly paid to Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyd, the sum of £5, being the deposit of £2 per share on shares in the British Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), I request you will allot to me the said number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, subject to the several conditions set forth in the Articles of Association of the company.

Name in full.....

Address as it should appear on the Register of Members

Quality

Usual signature

Date

THE WEST TRELLAWNY MINING COMPANY (LTD.).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each ; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Campbell M. Thomas, Esq., C.E., (of C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall).

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Gibson.

BANKERS—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

INSPECTING AGENT—Capt. Elisha Harvey, Marazion, Cornwall.

AUDITORS.

Richards Roberts, Esq. (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

Messrs. Vaughan and Sprig, accountants, Manchester.

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern declivity of Carn Marth Hill, a sister and adjoining hill to Carn Brea, on the northern side of which the celebrated Carn Brea Mines are situated, in one of the first mining districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that country, in confirmation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statistics:—Carn Brea, Tinroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath have returned upwards of £900,000 profits; Wheal Butler and Bassett, Great South Tolgy, East Pool, Crofty, and South Roskear, £500,000; South Tolgy, North Pool, North Roskear, Seton, and West Seton Mines, £500,000. These mines are situated to the west. To the east are the Gwennap Mines, one of which (the United Mine) returned £2,000,000; Wheal Jewel, £450,000; Poldicco, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for its hot lodes and riches, and other productive mines. To the south, is Trevarnoe, which returned £454,422; Penstrith, £120,000 in dividends. To the north, are Downes, Whe

THE MINING JOURNAL.

PEAT AS A FUEL.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Mr. Buckland's patent has ever been practically applied, and, if so, where the process can be seen in operation, how many tons of the condensed peat has been manufactured, and how many tons of bog peat was used in producing it; also how much per ton it has sold at on the average, and to what purpose it has been applied?—J. T. Athy.

OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE.—Can anyone tell me what is doing? I am told the machinery is stored at the mine, and none of the creditors are paid. If the creditors had listened to the wishes of the shareholders holding 5000 out of 7000 shares, in appointing Messrs. Fairbrother and White as liquidators, they would have had their money twelve months since. They must now see who was right.—A SHAREHOLDER HOLDING ONE HUNDRED SHARES.

THE VALLANZASCA WORKS, ITALY.—I noticed in the Journal (I think nearly 12 months ago) that large amalgamating works were being erected for the Vallanzasca Gold Mining Company, in Piedmont. As far as I am aware, the result has not been made known, perhaps some will inform us whether these mines have been found productive, or have been a failure, like many others. Now that the yield of gold in Australia and California seems to be failing off, it would do good to the world were other rich sources of supply discovered; and it is interesting to know the result of investigations in other quarters.—X. Y. Z.

Safety Lamps.—“W. J.” (Hendon).—In practice it is found that the Stephenson lamp gives an ample amount of light for the collier to work by. The objection to which “W. J.” refers, of the gauze fouling and the light being thus obstructed, does not appear to this lamp, although it may to some trifling extent in the Davy. In the Stephenson there is a glass chimney, like a straight gas chimney, between the gauze and the flame. Practically, Dr. Glover's and Mr. Mackworth's lamps were identical.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 20, 1865.

RESCUING COLLIES AFTER FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSIONS.

Whether the occurrence of explosions in collieries can be altogether prevented by improvements in the system of working mines, or by any apparatus for preventing the ignition of the explosive gas when it exists, is a question upon which much difference of opinion is entertained, but it is certain that, at present at least, such explosions do frequently happen, and that the most we can do is to provide means of rescuing the men after an accident has occurred, in order that means of restoring them may be resorted to, instead of letting them perish through the delay which now occurs. The colliers are at present most praiseworthy in their efforts to rescue their comrades, notwithstanding the enormous risk attending the entering of an atmosphere of a highly poisonous character, and it cannot be doubted that if they be provided with a means of going into the foulest levels with impunity, the number of lives sacrificed would be materially lessened, and the colliers' occupation would be much less dreaded.

We have, during the past week, examined and experimented with the apparatus referred to in last week's Journal as invented by Mr. M. A. Galibert, the necessary appliances having been provided at the Royal Polytechnic by Prof. Pepper, for enabling those interested to ascertain, as far as experiments will enable them to do, the practical value of the invention. For this purpose, an air-tight box, about a yard square and two yards high, open at the bottom, was provided, so that a charge of tow and bay, chemically saturated, so as to give a thoroughly powerful and pungent smoke, could be readily burned beneath it, so as to fill it with the foul vapour. With the apparatus this mixture could be entered, and remained in for a lengthened period, the inventor asserting that the apparatus once filled is sufficient for half an hour, although we were certainly disengaged, upon the first trial, to extend the trial to that time. The apparatus is as simple as it is efficient, and consists simply of a sheep or goat's skin bag, put into communication, by means of two tubes, with a horn mouth-piece, which is made to fit between the lips when slightly opened. The nostrils are closed by a penny American letter clip, and the eyes are covered with a couple of watch-glasses, set in leather, so that the whole of the delicate parts of the head are thoroughly protected. The wearer is now ready to enter the gas, all that he has to do being alternately to apply his tongue to one or other of the orifices in the horn mouth-piece, according as he requires to inspire or expire. There are no valves or other complicated machinery of any kind, and the cost of the apparatus is very trifling. Mr. Galibert has received the highest testimonials from the Société de Hygiène of Paris, and from many other scientific societies, and others in France, relative to the invention, and it behoves all interested in the subject to take the opportunity of paying a visit to the Polytechnic to see the apparatus practically tested.

PETROLEUM AS A STEAM FUEL.—In some experiments made by Mr. C. Richardson, at Woolwich Dockyard, with his improved petroleum boiler, he has succeeded in evaporating 150 gallons of water with 14 gallons of petroleum. It appears that with the improvements he evaporates, on the average, at the rate of 12½ lbs. of water per one gallon of petroleum, and Mr. Richardson anticipates reaching 14 lbs. or 15 lbs. with the gallon of petroleum. For such early trials, he considers the results hitherto obtained are extremely satisfactory. The oil is under perfect control, there is no danger whatever, and the boiler is very easily worked.

THE ABERAMAN COMPANY.—We understand the affairs of this company will, in the course of a few weeks, be again before the courts of law, to decide an action between Mr. Wickens, plaintiff, and Mr. Crawshay Bailey, defendant, when it is expected some singular statements connected with the affairs of the Aberaman Company will be laid before the special jury for their decision. It appears the plaintiff has brought his action against the defendant for £50,000, or, in other words, the plaintiff claims a return of the £50,000, as part of the purchase-money deposited by the promoters as money received from the company; and also £100,000, as damages. The plaintiff founds his action on the fact that he purchased the estate from Mr. Bailey for £250,000, and that he sold the estate and ironworks to the Aberaman company for £350,000; but in consequence of a deficiency being discovered in the acreage of the estate of some 400 acres, he could not complete his sale of the property to the company, and, therefore, claimed the return of the deposit money, and the sum of £100,000, for alleged damages. On the other hand, it is stated that Mr. Bailey sold the estate and works as they stood, without reference to acreage at all; and on the discovery being made that the estate was not so large as was generally understood in the district, he offered either to make an abatement in the purchase-money, or to return the £50,000 deposit money, and so rescind the sale contract. The plaintiff rejected this, and Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, finding his terms refused, declares a forfeiture of the money deposited, in accordance with the terms of his agreement. And so the matter rests for the decision of a special jury.

MINERAL PORTS.—It is interesting to observe that the strength of the Customs' House establishment has been increased at Cardiff this year, as compared with 50 in 1864, the total salaries and allowances to be paid being also increased to 6610L this year, as compared with 6310L in 1864. The Fowey establishment remains unaltered. At Glasgow the establishment is to be further carried to 122, as compared with 119 in 1864; and the pay and allowances for the current year will be 15,600L, as compared with 15,280L for 1864. At Hartlepool the Customs will have an establishment of 58 persons this year, as compared with 52 in 1864; the pay and allowances will be 6630L, as compared with 6200L in 1864. At Fleetwood there will be no change. At Newcastle the establishment will be increased to 78, as compared with 72 in 1864; but the pay and allowances will be reduced to 9550L, as compared with 9820L in 1864. At Newport there are to be 27 persons employed in the Customs this year, as compared with 26 in 1864; pay and allowances 3170L, against 3010L in 1864. Shields will have no more officers, but the pay and allowances will be increased to 7510L this year, as compared with 7360L in 1864. Stockton there is to be no increase in the number of officers, and the pay and allowances will be reduced to 1970L, as compared with 2020L in 1864. At Sunderland the number of officers on the Customs' establishment will be reduced to 61, as compared with 63 in 1864; the pay and allowances will also be reduced to 6890L, as compared with 7130L in 1864. At Swansea the number of officers will experience no variation; the pay and allowances will be reduced to 3620L, as compared with 3710L in 1864. At Whitby there will be no change either in numbers or pay. At

Workington the same number will be employed, but they will be remunerated rather more liberally. These details show the increasing or decreasing importance attached to each harbour in official quarters.

COAL FIELDS IN NEW ZEALAND.—Some important experiments for ascertaining the value of the coal from the Kawakawa coal fields have been made on board Her Majesty's ships *Curacao* and *Falcon*, which were lying in the harbour, and Commodore Wiseman reported very favourably upon the quality of the coal. The report of the engineers, Messrs. R. J. Wenham and T. S. Gissing, approved by Commander Parkin, states that they considered the coal below the average, having been much broken in the transit from the pit, and also saturated with water. The furnaces being arranged for burning the Australian coal, it was found necessary, after a run of two hours, to allow the fire to burn down, for the purpose of putting in additional fire-bars, the result of which was a decrease in the proportion of ashes. The consumption was about 6 lbs. per indicated horse power, and for the first time since being on the Australian station they were able to maintain a pressure of 30 lbs. without the aid of blast, and the pressure was easily maintained without forcing the fire, and with less labour to the fireman. The quantity of soot deposited in the tubes was also much less than with the generality of Australian coal. Under these circumstances, they are of opinion that the coal is equal, if not superior, to that large amalgamating works were being erected for the Valdianasca Gold Mining Company, in Piedmont. As far as I am aware, the result has not been made known, perhaps some will inform us whether these mines have been found productive, or have been a failure, like many others. Now that the yield of gold in Australia and California seems to be failing off, it would do good to the world were other rich sources of supply discovered; and it is interesting to know the result of investigations in other quarters.—X. Y. Z.

Safety Lamps.—“W. J.” (Hendon).—In practice it is found that the Stephenson lamp gives an ample amount of light for the collier to work by. The objection to which “W. J.” refers, of the gauze fouling and the light being thus obstructed, does not appear to this lamp, although it may to some trifling extent in the Davy. In the Stephenson there is a glass chimney, like a straight gas chimney, between the gauze and the flame. Practically, Dr. Glover's and Mr. Mackworth's lamps were identical.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

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States have induced a spirit of reckless speculation, unfavourable to the true mining interests of Canada, and it is extremely desirable on all accounts that their system of organising mining companies should be amended, so as to include the element of real merit in the location selected. Some highly interesting districts, as Ashton, Leeds, Sutton, &c., were not represented at the Exhibition, but the Sherbrooke, Macclesfield, South Ham mines, the Melbourne and Shipton slate quarries, and other properties contributed, so that, as Mr. Robt. remarks, enough was shown to convince the most sceptical of the extensive distribution and importance of the Canadian mines.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 18.—The coal and other trades continue brisk, with the prospect of an excellent summer trade. The coasting and export coal trade from the district during April has been extremely good. The total exports of coals having been 402,531 tons, against 373,211 tons in April last year, showing an increase of 29,320 tons. The coasting trade, also, has been prosperous at Newcastle, but has fallen off at some of the other ports. The total quantities being 422,780 tons, against 474,754 tons in April last, a considerable falling off in the aggregate.

Some of the engines to be worked by the Tyne Coal Company have been contracted for, including two powerful pumping-engines, the cylinders of which are to be 106 in. in diameter. Tenders are also required for twelve high-pressure boilers of large size, being part of the plant required for the above company at Wallsend. The pumping operations here will be on a scale never before attempted on the Tyne, and the result of the drainage of the famous High Main Seam will be most advantageous to the whole district. A boiler explosion occurred at the Seghill Colliery on Sunday week. The explosion was very violent, and caused great damage; but as it occurred at two o'clock in the morning, when the men were not at work, it was happily, unattended by loss of life. The walls of the winding engine-house were blown down, the beam and other parts of the machine broken, and several wagons and tubs broken to fragments. This pit will be off work some time, but the John Pit will, in the mean time, be worked double shift. The brakeman left the engine two hours before the explosion, the cause of which is unknown.

The annual meeting of the delegates from the several branches of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Relief Fund was held in Newcastle, on Saturday. There was a large attendance, Mr. Bender, being in the chair. On the whole, the society has been successful, but does not advance so rapidly as might be expected. The number of members remains about the same as at the end of the last year, although there have been great fluctuations during the year. During the past year about 1,000 members had left the society, and the same number had joined. Twenty-seven members had fallen victim to accidents in mines, nine of whom had left widows, and three had left dependent kinmen. The total number of children becoming chargeable to the fund during the past year was 17, and 18 persons received permanent relief, making a total of 30 widows, 3 dependent relatives, 11 children, and 18 permanently disabled members, now receiving allowances from the society. The financial position of the society may be considered encouraging. The receipts for the year have been as follows:—1864, £4,740, and expenditure £2,527, £18, 10d., which shows that the society has saved during the past year the sum of £15,66, 6s. 5d., and the total sum in hand is £190, 6s. 5d. The total cost of the management has been £381, £18, 10d. It was proposed to alter the scale of payments in cases of permanent disablement as follows:—For twelve months, 6s. per week; for the next six months, 6s. per week, and for the remaining term of disablement, 4s. per week. But ultimately this change was not approved, and the former scale of charges is to be adhered to. It is to be regretted that the men do not, as a body, support this fund, as that appears to be the reason given for the owners not coming forward in force to support it.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 18.—There is a steady demand for manufactured iron, and the works, as a rule, are pretty well employed. A few orders come from the United States, and an anxious glance is being cast to that country, to see whether the increased demand from the restoration of the dilapidated railways and general stock of the Southern States will not lead to considerable orders for iron and hardware. The accounts generally indicate that President Johnson is favourable to free-trade principles; and, as the interests of the revenue will demand a large import trade, there are good grounds for hoping that when the Southern States are again represented in the Senate a modification of the present high duties will take place. The Hardware Trades continue dull. There is no serious scarcity of orders, except in one or two branches, but the orders are generally of small amount.

The North Staffordshire Strike is now, it is said, finally over. Despite the promise on the part of the Brierley Hill executive of considerable aid for South Staffordshire, there has been a steady increase of puddlers at work; and at a meeting of the Puddlers' Union, on Wednesday evening, it was agreed that the men should return to work, with the condition that "they were reinstated in their former position at the works." Whether this condition is likely to create any difficulty remains to be seen. It is pretty certain that the masters will not discharge any men who may have gone to their work whilst the rest were absent on strike. On the whole, the North Staffordshire strike was one of the most ill-advised which has taken place for some time. The bricklayers of Wolverhampton are on strike for an advance of wages, and other concessions. One of the first acts they did was to give notice to the foremen that they must not go near the works; and, as the men's Union now wield a power which is almost despotic, they were obeyed. On Tuesday the masters invited their foremen to meet and confer with them, on which the committee of the Union forbade it, notifying such to the masters, unless two men from each lodge were present. This certainly looks like stretching authority to the utmost pitch. Masters are not to be allowed to speak with their confidential foremen! If the executives were wise they would condemn proceedings such as these, which must be condemned by everyone whose judgment is not warped by passion. How the whole body of men yield to the decision of a few is a phenomenon well worth studying. That wages are rising is a gratifying fact. It is unfortunate that this advance is attained at a cost so great as almost, if not entirely, to neutralise itself.

The firms in this district seem determined to maintain their position as manufacturers of high-class machinery; it is found, moreover, that the more reliable the quality the better the sale, irrespective of the larger cost which that quality entails as compared with machinery and castings in which low price, and not the first quality, is mostly desired. Messrs. J. Perry and Sons, of Highfields, near Birstall, have some enormous armour-plate machinery, as well as some for rolling the largest section of angle and T iron for shipbuilding; large steel plate and nail-rolling mills, &c. Another South Staffordshire firm has received a continental Government order for a large armour-plate mill, and almost 18 months since the Gossoco Foundry sent a train of eight rolls, 31 in. diameter and 10½ tons weight each, to the Moseley Works. Mr. John Brown, of Sheffield, was supplied with the largest rolls on record by Messrs. J. B. Johnson, of Wolverhampton, and Messrs. Cammell's armour-plate rolls were obtained from Swan Village.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MAY 18.—The Iron Trade is beginning to assume a more settled aspect, and the reports of the various iron-producing districts are, on the whole, more satisfactory. The best brands of manufactured iron command full rates, and orders are reported to be plentiful. In second-class makes the rates are not so firm, and a slight reduction in the quotations of quarter-day has to be conceded. In pigs there is a good trade doing, and prices are already firm. In the Middlesbrough district the market is quiet, and much improvement is not anticipated until the close of next month.

The Coal Trade remains in pretty much the same position as last reported; with the exception that the continued openness of the weather seems to have a little effect in diminishing the general demand. The manufacturing trades of Lancashire are improving, and the consumption of coal in that district is much greater than of late. The course which events have

taken in America will tend to stimulate the varied trades in Lancashire, so that the consumption of coal will necessarily be on the increase. The woollen trades of Yorkshire are also reported active, which will have a similar effect as regards the demand for coal. The collieries now in course of formation are making rapid progress, and, as each is provided with a convenient railway exit for the minerals, they will add much during the present year to our regular production. A new company has been formed in the Wingfield district for the purpose of winning a large acreage of coals, and they only await the adjustment of terms with some of the mineral owners before commencing extensive operations. The Shirland Colliery is now actively pushing forward the sinking, and we shall ere long have to note their getting to the coal. The branch railway from the main line of the Midland to the pit's mouth is about completed, under the contract with Mr. R. Focklington, of Sheepbridge, Derbyshire. This branch will be exclusively used for the conveyance of the minerals from the colliery to the main line of the Midland. The new colliery of the Clay Cross Company, at Morton, is being developed with as much rapidity as is consistent with safety. The company are sinking to the black shale bed of coal, which they hope to touch in about two months. The engine and plant have been constructed with every attention to modern improvement; and this colliery, when at work, will be one of the most productive in the company's possession. Employment will be afforded to a large body of workmen; and, as it is hardly possible by the time anticipated when the colliery will be completed to provide dwelling-houses in the neighbourhood for so large a number of men, it is intended to provide a workmen's train for the conveyance of labour between Clay Cross and the colliery. The Tapton Coal, Coke, and Iron Company are not lacking energy in the erection of the necessary plant for their collieries, and in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield it is considered that they are proceeding on a sound and firm basis. The plant is substantial, and, with the driftway which is being made, it is argued that the ventilation will be so very materially benefited that the mines will be worked more advantageously than heretofore.

After a long period of hope and expectation, the Mill Dam Mining Company directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share, which will absorb 750l. It is payable on June 1, and will truly be a real boon to the shareholders. The dividend has been earned from the profits of the last quarter's working, and the directors report the mine to be doing well. We have always had a favourable opinion of this undertaking, and there can be no doubt that, had it not been for the terribly expensive law proceedings, the 2000l. which has gone in law would have shown respectable dividends. Let us hope the worst is past, and the future full of promise.

At the Eyan Mining Company annual meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, at Sheffield, Mr. T. J. Parker, in the chair, there was a good attendance of shareholders, and the report and the financial statement were adopted. The report of

the captain of the mine was also considered satisfactory, and adopted unanimously. The committee of management and other officers were re-elected, and there were the usual votes of thanks for past services. The discussion consequent upon the proceedings showed the prospects of the mine to be very good. The financial statement represented the sale of ore as having realised 3559l. 11s.

On Wednesday the forge engine and rolling-mill just completed at Messrs. W. Whitwell and Co.'s Thornaby Ironworks, at Stockton, were set to work amidst much rejoicing. The blast-furnaces were erected about three years since, and now that the rolling-mills and puddling-furnaces are added the works may be expected to become well-known in the market. The works stand on about seven acres of ground. Lines of rails connect them with the Darlington section of the North-Eastern on the south side, while on the opposite side there is the River Tees, which actually forms the northern boundary; indeed, the works may be built "on" the river. There are twenty puddling-furnaces and two mills, which will afford employment to about 200 men. The description of iron produced will be bars, light rails, and angle iron. The machinery is of the most complete description, and comprises all the latest improvements. Mrs. W. Whitwell started the forge-engine; the manager, Mr. Adams, rolled the first bar; and Mrs. Gurney Pease set the large mill-engine in motion. After a complete merchant bar had been produced, the company partook of refreshments in one of the offices.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. G. Peel, jun. (Peel, Williams, and Peel), of the Soho Foundry, and Isaac Mason, Sale, for hydraulic presses for compressing cotton and other substances; Mr. Edward Richardson, Ravensthorpe, Mirfield, for means and apparatus for producing or effecting fog-signals; Messrs. John Hart and Henry Tonge, Sowerby-bridge, near Halifax, for an apparatus for grinding corn, seeds, minerals, or any other substance ground on the flat surface of a stone; Mr. J. Hesford, Canfield-street Works, Bolton, for machinery for stretching cotton and other fabrics or materials; and Mr. S. T. Garrett, Stoke-on-Trent, for stoppers and flasks, bottles, and other similar vessels.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 18.—A slight change has come over the Iron Trade since my last report, which has arisen mainly through the uncertainty as to the future course of things in the States. The latest advices are not considered favourable to a durable and satisfactory peace, and it is feared that the expected revival in trade will not take place for a much longer time than at first anticipated. There are still a good many enquiries made on American account, although the actual engagements entered into have only been a few in number. The Eastern markets are taking a considerable quantity of railway iron, and about the usual quantity of puddled iron is sent to Staffordshire. The specifications in hand at present are principally for rails for South America, India, Russia, Sweden, and other continental states. There is no change to report in quotations. There is a fair enquiry for coke plates at the advanced prices, while charcoal command about the usual sale. The Coal Trade is, as it were, stationary. Steam coal merchants report that the requirements of foreign buyers are decreasing, and that many are driven to the North of England markets, in consequence of the high prices which are asked by the colliery proprietors. The shipment of Welsh coal at Birkenhead is increasing, and this, perhaps, partially accounts for the slight falling off in the exports from the local ports, more especially Cardiff. The house coal collieries are in average employ, and quotations are maintained.

The Mining Association of Great Britain meeting, in last week's Journal, has been much commented upon here. The unworthy reflection cast by the meeting upon the South Wales coal masters is considered most unjust, and, if I mistake not, will be resented. It is manifestly unfair (I am informed) to state that our proprietors "had benefited from the protective action of the Association almost more than any other district," and decidedly wrong to assert that they are unwilling to pay any just claim upon them. In what respect have they benefited, it is asked, and I cannot reply.

The Bute Dock bills have not been withdrawn, as announced last week, but the Trustees have decided to take them before the general committee, despite the rather unfavourable report of the referees on some points.

A singular case came before the Swansea magistrates on Monday. Mr. Doggett, the contractor for the conversion of the Oystermouth tramway into a railway, was summoned for damaging the turnpike-road, and lessening the breadth of the same, by laying down rails or tram-plates. Mr. Tripp appeared in support of the information, and Mr. Simons for the defendant. A bill for authorising the conversion was promoted in the present session by Mr. Dickson and others, but it was rejected. The works, however, have been commenced, and it was held that as the landed proprietors offered no objection the promoters had a perfect right to go on. Mr. Tripp asked for an adjournment, which was opposed by Mr. Simons, who maintained that the magistrates had no jurisdiction. It was ultimately agreed that the case should be adjourned until Saturday week, in order that Col. Wortham, the general superintendent of the turnpike-roads of South Wales, should be communicated with.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR DOWLAIS.—It is satisfactory to report that no death has as yet resulted from the late explosion at Vochriw Pit, the property of the Dowlaus Company, and the statement in last week's report, that one life had been lost, turns out to be incorrect. All the sufferers are progressing as favourably as might be expected. It is now clearly ascertained that the workman who attempted to clear the gas out of his stall had the top of his lamp off at the time, and there can be no doubt that this recklessness and carelessness caused the explosion.

THE ABERAMAN IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The shareholders in this company are likely to have to wait a long time for the return of their calls, as there is every probability that a protracted and costly litigation will take place between the parties concerned. Mr. Crawshay Bailey sold the property to Mr. Wicksen, solicitor, for 250,000*l.*, of which 50,000*l.* has been paid, and his title-deeds represented that it was 1530 acres. Mr. Wicksen disposed of the property to the Aberaman Iron Company (Limited) for 350,000*l.*, and the directors of the latter, in the course of their investigations, discovered that the acreage was 480 acres less than represented. In consequence of this discovery, they gave notice to cancel the purchase, and demanded the return of the money paid, as well as damages for the expense incurred in promoting the company. Mr. Wicksen, in his turn, had to make similar demands on Mr. Crawshay Bailey, and the latter offered to return the 50,000*l.* paid, provided a guarantee was given that no further claim would be made upon him. This guarantee was refused, and Mr. Crawshay Bailey, as might be naturally expected, declined to repay the 50,000*l.* until he had the undertaking assented to. Here matters stand at present, and there is no doubt that costly litigation may be safely looked forward to, and it must be admitted that the directors of the new company have at last taken the only feasible course open to them for reimbursing themselves for the enormous expenses incurred. The works continue in the hands of Mr. Bailey.

SUCCESSFUL WINNING OF COAL IN THE LYNN VALLEY.—We are informed that the parties who have been engaged in sinking the Troedyrhiew Pit, in the Lynny Valley, have at length been successful in striking and intersecting the "Big Bettws Vein," and that the coal appears to be of the usual thickness, and of excellent quality. The proprietors of this colliery have been persevering for a length of time, notwithstanding every discouragement, in their efforts to reach the coal, and the above result is specially gratifying to themselves and to their mineral adviser, Mr. David Llewellyn, F.G.S., &c., of Glyn Neath and Pontypool, whose energy and confidence in the success of the undertaking (arising from a practical knowledge of the district) has alone prevented the enterprise from being prematurely abandoned. This circumstance affords a striking example of the value of practical knowledge and experience in the winning and working of coal mines; as in this case, we are given to understand, one of the most eminent theoretical mining engineers in the district had pronounced an opinion adverse to the success of the undertaking.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—O. E. Evans, Birmingham.—Improvements in digging machinery. April 22. R. A. Brooker, Fleet-street, London.—Improvements in smoke-consuming furnaces. April 25.

W. Balk, Emmerberg, Hanover, engineer.—Improvements in furnaces used for smelting and melting iron and other metals. April 27.

D. Simpson, Aldridge, Lanark.—Improvements in furnaces. April 27.

J. Bernard, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Improvements in apparatus for raising water and other fluids, and in raising and lowering such apparatus. April 28.

J. Bernard, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Improvements in boring or excavating and blasting rocks and minerals, and in the treatment of tools employed therein. April 28.

H. Bessemer, Queen-street-place, London.—Improvements in the manufacture of pig-iron or foundry metals, and in making and treating castings of such metal. May 1.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—J. Ellis, Middlebrough-on-Tees, York.—Improvements in furnaces used in the manufacture and the heating and melting of iron, which improvements are also applicable to other furnaces. Dec. 16.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS recently published:—Machinery for breaking stones, 10d.; treating slags to obtain cast-steel, 4d.

L. de FONTAINEMOREAU.

EFFICIENT RAILWAY BRAKE.—The necessity of a brake which, in cases of absolute necessity at least, shall be capable of instant application, was especially manifest in the case of the collision which occurred on Monday on the South-Western Railway, the cause of which was the turning of a passenger train on to the wrong line of rails, so that it came in contact with a goods train. It is obvious that in such a case as this the only means by which the catastrophe could have been prevented was by placing in the hands of those in charge of the train a brake which would bring them to a dead stand in the distance between the points where the junction rails join the two lines. There are but few brakes by which such a feat could be accomplished at all, and with most of these the remedy would be worse than the disease, owing to the fearful concussion which would result; in the case, however, of Mr. Buxton's brake, to which reference has several times been made in the *Mining Journal*, the train could be stopped in the given distance without the slightest injury to the passengers, the power of the train itself being employed to effect the stoppage, and the force being applied very gradually, although with extreme rapidity. As the cost of the brake complete is but about 5*l.*, there can be no excuse on the ground of expense to the introduction of the invention.

COATING SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—We understand that Mr. W. Austin, C.E., is successfully introducing a coating composition for preventing rust, weeds, barnacles, &c., on iron ships' bottoms. The composition has been thoroughly proved by use on Trinity Light ships for nearly two years, and Mr. Austin has received the surveyor's testimonial of its great efficiency. He has just received his Admiralty order, to coat the *Sea Mew* gunboat, in competition with Peacock's composition laid on red lead, and is very confident of his success, being certain that red lead destroys instead of preserving iron, by eating it into pits.

UTILISING BESSEMER SLAG.—Mr. S. Fox, of Deepcar, near Sheffield, proposes to crush the slag to powder, wash out the impurities, and re-treat the residue with a fresh charge of metal.

NOVEL INVENTIONS.—Patents have been obtained in France for an instrument to indicate the existence of minerals or springs of water in land;—for raising and lowering the air, and steering it there;—for applying steam to children's toys;—for heating and lighting apartments with the same apparatus;—for a mode of lining letter envelopes with silk;—and for a cane which you can put in your pocket and transform into a seat at will.

INVENTION IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE TRANSIT.—Mr. John Routledge, carriage department manager of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway, has recently effected an improvement in railway passenger traffic, in rounding extreme curves in the railway line itself, that cannot fail to prove highly useful and beneficial to the travelling public, inasmuch as some of the immediate results of the improvement will be to lessen perfect safety, with long carriages, at a high rate of conveyance, and of preventing wear and tear of the carriage. The invention fully 25 per cent. of the friction now endured is removed, and there will be at the same time obtained an acceleration of speed equal to between 25 and 30 per cent. over ordinary carriages with the same amount of steam-power. It consists in a principle of action, well illustrated in the construction of a carriage containing two first-class and four second-class compartments, 57 ft. (say) in length, about an inch and a half broader than ordinary carriages. There are three pairs of wheels, the centre one performing the radiating process, and the end ones, connected with the centre by rods, are made to the requirements of the case, no matter how great the curve may be. The invention was tested a short time since by Mr. W. S. Long, the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway manager, on the curve near Hartlepool station, and found to be a complete success.—*Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury.*

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

In connection with the iron trade of Belgium a somewhat singular circumstance is noticed—considerable importations of English pig. During the first quarter of this year these importations have even exceeded the exports of pig. This shows the concentration which is continually produced in Belgian metallurgical industry. Pig is now worked upon the spot, all the metallurgical groups, rolling-mills, construction workshops, &c., being established by the side of blast-furnaces. This is the tendency of Belgian metallurgy, and the exports must necessarily be less and less considerable. The situation of affairs is tolerably satisfactory, some important orders having, it is understood, been received from England and Germany. Prices are firm, but without change; activity is maintained without difficulty in most of the works. Plates are placed with a little sluggishness. A Charleroi letter says:—"Some contracts have been concluded this week with England. The Couillet Company has concluded one for 1000 tons of rails, and two others, of nearly the same importance, referring to plates and merchants' irons. The Châtelineau Company, and that of Montigny-sur-Sambre, have also received orders, one from England, the others from the North, principally from Russia. The contract of 1000 tons of rails, concluded in England by the Couillet Company, has been accepted without any guarantees of durability. The rolling-works, which carry on operations principally for the interior, have been less favoured of late, business showing a little singleness. On the whole, the market for iron and rails, although relatively satisfactory, does not display that sustained activity which it would be desirable to see in it. The market for pig displays more regularity; prices maintain themselves firmly, and the production is easily run off." Business in coal in Belgium is active, deliveries are important, and prices are sustained with great firmness, some descriptions showing an advance upon November or December of about 1*l.* 8d. per ton. The easy outport of Belgian coal at the period of the year at which we have now arrived has excited some comment. If it had been provoked by the rigour of the season would it. It is asked, still continue? On the contrary, it would have ceased with the frost, and stocks would have accumulated. It would seem as if the industrial consumption of France, after having made trials of all kinds of coal, has been led to the conclusion that the employment of Belgian is, after all, attended with the most advantageous results. This seems to be the cause of the more favourable position in which Belgian coal mining industry finds itself in respect to sale. We say "in respect to sale" because, although the sale of Belgian coal is at present easy, the extraction is difficult, in consequence of the exigencies of workmen and the scarcity of labour. These difficulties which extraction meets with must necessarily influence the price of coal. Some of the Belgian coalworkers begin to forward their products regularly by sea.

Two transactions in charcoal-made pig have been concluded at St. Dizier, at some improvement upon previous rates. Quotations of iron remain without variation. The forges of the Moselle are inactive; much difficulty is experienced in keeping works employed, and sacrifices of all kinds have been made so as not to allow them to come to a standstill. Nevertheless, in this roughly industrial part of France

MAY 20, 1865.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

In Chancery.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause WILLIAM HENRY FORMAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY and others, defendants, ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to have ANY INTEREST in the ADVENTURE in the plaintiff's bill, called WHEAL ANNA MINE (and formerly called Wheal Friendship Mine), situate in the Parish of St. Hilary, in the County of Cornwall, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 3d day of June, 1865, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR CLAIMS at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be summarily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Friday, the 9th day of June, 1865, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

OLIVERSON, LAIRE, and PEACHEY, S. Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London, plaintiff's solicitors.

Dated this 2d day of May, 1865.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 22d day of May inst., 1865, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

BRITISH IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock p.m. of the said 22d day of May, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, May 8, 1865.

Sale of Scotch Pig-Iron.

SALE of THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND TONS of SCOTCH PIG IRON, on Wednesday, 7th June next, at Two o'clock, at 25, West George-street, Glasgow. There will be offered FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, the FOLLOWING LOTS of PIG IRON:—

About 10,000 tons No. 1 Eglington, f.o.b. at Ardrosson.

15,000	3 ditto
" 500	1 Blair ditto
" 500	3 ditto ditto
" 1000	1 Muirkirk* ditto
" 4000	3 ditto ditto
" 1000	1 Dalmellington ditto
" 1500	3 ditto ditto
" 2000	4 ditto ditto
" 500	1 Portland, at Runcorn, Fleetwood, & Morecambe.
" 1000	3 ditto ditto

37,000 tons.

* The "Muirkirk" can be delivered f.o.b. Glasgow or to foundries on the south side of the river for 1s. per ton extra.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash, within ten days, against satisfactory delivery orders for the iron. If desired by purchasers, advances to the extent of 4s. per ton will be made on security of the iron for any period up to six months, on moderate terms.

Consumers wishing to make trials of any of the brands can be promptly supplied by applying through their usual brokers.

MC'EWEN, BRYSON, AND CO.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Directors of the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are open to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned OLD MATERIALS: CLASS I.—RAILS, TIRES, CAST and WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, STEEL, &c. CLASS II.—BRASS LOCOMOTIVE TUBES, GREASE, TARPAULINGS, WASTE, &c. Forms of tender, with terms and conditions, may be had on application to Mr. BARNES, storekeeper, 6, St. Thomas-street, S.E.

Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary, on or before Tuesday, the 20th Inst.

S. SMILES, Secretary.

London Bridge Terminus, S.E., May 18, 1865.

JOHN ABBOT AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a GENERAL MANAGER, for the works and businesses of this company, situated at Gateshead-upon-Tyne. The works and businesses carried on consist of rolling mills, forges, chain and anchor manufacturing, iron and brass founding in all their branches, and engine and boiler building, &c.

Such manager must possess a thorough and practical knowledge of both the commercial and manufacturing departments in all the branches of the above businesses, and whose character will in every respect bear the strictest investigation. A liberal salary will be given.

Applications in writing, stating age, and present and previous employment, must be addressed to the Directors of the above company, and sent under cover to Jaspar ANDERSON, Esq., solicitor, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on or before the 10th day of June next.—May 18, 1865.

THE NORWEGIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY a MANAGER for their MINES and IRONWORKS, near Eidefa and Kongsberg, in Norway. He must be fully competent to undertake the direction of the mining operations, the manufacture of iron, and the general superintendence of the company's mines, works, and general business. Applications for this appointment to be made to GEORGE BERKLEY, Esq., 24, Great George-street, Westminster, London; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, 3, New Broad-street, City, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the return on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financial and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN of influential connections, and WELL ACQUAINTED with the FORMATION and WORKING of JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, is WILLING to AID PERSONS ENGAGED in SOUND UNDER-TAKINGS of that nature.—Apply by letter only, with full particulars, to G. G. care of Mr. H. BORN, newsagent, 115, London Wall, E.C.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would say time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual. Address, "J. W." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had 30 years' practical experience as a miner, a SITUATION either as UNDERGROUND AGENT, DRESSER, or MANAGER of a SLATE QUARRY. No objection to go abroad. Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to "E. D." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, an OFFER for ONE HUNDRED WEST MARIA WHEAL FORTESCUE, and FIFTY GUNNISLAKE (Clitter's).—Apply by letter to Mr. R. MOTT, No. 6, Westbourne-terrace, Drayton-road, Croydon.

FOR SALE, a MINE SETT, in the parish of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, adjoining the Setons.—For particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. J. R. DANIELL, solicitor, Camborne.

FOR SALE:—100 Cornish Clay shares (Limited), at 22s. per share; 4 Grambles and St. Aubyn, at £39s.; 5 Wentworth Consols, at £81 $\frac{1}{2}$, for cash. Apply to WILLIAM SEWARD, 19, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of £3 per share, in the CAL-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Coseyport, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE MINERA DISTRICT, WREXHAM, NORTH WALES:—4 Minera Mine, £290; 30 Minera Union, £18; 50 South Minera, £9; 10 Park, £14; 50 Wynnstay, £1.—Apply to Mr. ALBERT BURT, sharsholder, Wrexham.

M. R. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

M. R. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAXEY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

M. R. WALTER TREGEELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines. Mr. TREGEELLAS has BUSINESS in any number of Santa Barbara and North America bonds shares.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, can at once recommend the following mines for good and sound investment, and must have a great rise:—

Roseware United. Trannack. New Lovell. Tolvadden. New Lovell. N.B.—Parties wishing information as to either one of the above mines can obtain it by applying to R. LIBBY and SON.

M. S. SAMUEL AND JOSEPH RICHARDS, having established MINE AGENCY OFFICES at TAVISTOCK, are PREPARED to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT and PURSUERSHIP of MINES, to MAKE INVESTMENTS, and to FURNISH REPORTS: and, upon application, they will also give the best practical advice in their power to those who may be desirous of obtaining information relative to the investment of capital in mining. Dated Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

E. L. FORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), ARE INSTRUCTED to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for £1,312,000 A STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 20,300 provisional scrip certificates to bearer of £40 each, With interest guaranteed by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Betts, and Crampton, at 6 per cent. per annum on price of issue, payable on amount paid-up, as from 1st January, 1865; and payment of such interest will be continued to 1st July, 1867; by half-yearly payments on 1st July and 1st January in each year.

The first six months' interest will be paid on 1st July, 1865. Deposit, £1 per certificate on application, and £4 on allotment. Price of issue, £21 for each certificate, equal to £25 10s. per £100 stock.

Liability limited to amount of subscription. The remaining half of this stock, £1,213,000 will not be issued for twelve months, and then only as paid-up stock, and at not less a price than £10 per £100 stock advance on the present price of issue.

DIRECTORS. The Right Hon. Lord SONDES, Less-court, Faversham, Kent, CHAIRMAN. The Lord HARRIS, K.S.L., Grosvenor-square, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN. Sir W. C. CARDEN, Royal Exchange-buildings. GEORGE COBB, Esq., Bridgwater, Sittingbourne. EDWARD W. EDWARDS, Esq., Victoria-street, London. WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., 37, Old Broad-street, London. CHARLES J. HILTON, Esq., Faversham. G. F. HOLROYD, Esq., Sussex-square, Hyde-park, W. JAMES LAKE, Esq., Newlands, Sittingbourne. Sir C. H. RICH, Bart., Nottingham-place, London. Sir CUSACK P. RONEY, 15, Langham-place, London. Sir JOHN MAXWELL TYLDEN, Mile-end, Sittingbourne.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfield and Newman, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C. ENGINEERS.—Joseph Cubitt, Esq., C.E., Great George-street. E. F. TURNER, Esq., C.E., Parliament-street.

SECRETARY.—W. E. JOHNSON, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—J. S. FORBES, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The present object is to offer for public subscription the first half of the A stock of the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, amounting to £1,312,000, which, with the £1,213,000, to be issued only as fully paid-up stock, at not less a price than £10 per cent. increase on the present price of issue, or earlier than twelve months hence, completes the amount of £2,425,000, the total amount of that stock.

Full details of the lines and their present position are given at length in the statement annexed, which, with the maps attached, show the routes of these lines and those in connection.

In considering this stock as an investment, the principal points for consideration are—first, the amount of stock to pay dividend upon—secondly, the probable receipts—thirdly, the minimum dividend per cent., to yield a fair return on the price of issue.

The capital of the Metropolitan Extension Railways is constituted as follows:—

Debentures	£1,431,000
B Stock, entitled to 6 per cent. preference	820,000
C Stock, entitled to 6 per cent. preference after B	1,050,000
A Stock (present issue) ("Entitled to re- £1,213,000)	
For future issue as fully (remainder of profits paid-up Stock (up to 6 per cent. 1,213,000) £2,425,000	

The total mileage is about 14 miles.

The traffic on the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway has amounted since 1st January, 1865, to an average of £678 per mile per week, which is more than daily increasing, and at present arises from metropolitan passengers, a trifling amount only of through traffic, and no goods being as yet carried on this line.

When it is considered that the present traffic on the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company is conducted over only two lines of way, and with an inadequate amount of rolling stock, also that is still unfinished, and that the portion at work has only recently been opened, it will be observed that the present receipts afford no reliable data upon which to form an estimate of the probable traffic.

To fix the amount at anything like what is felt by competent judges will be the actual result when the enormous traffic that the junctions with the Metropolitan (Underground), the Great Northern, the Midland, the Great Western, the West London Extension, the South-Western, and the North-Western, will bring on the lines, might be considered an exaggeration by those inexperienced in the wonderful elasticity of metropolitan and suburban traffic.

It is, therefore, thought better not to estimate the probable traffic higher than the average of the mileage receipts of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, as above mentioned—viz., £678 per mile per week. This multiplied by the mileage of the Metropolitan Extension Lines of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company would give a return of £489,944 per annum. From this sum must be deducted 40 per cent. for working charges, which is a liberal estimate. The net results from passengers only may be estimated, therefore, at £293,966 per annum.

The large goods traffic, which these lines will enjoy alike from the admirable position and number of the stations as from the arrangements made for working the traffic will certainly augment the receipts by at least £40,000 net per annum; which, in that case, after paying interest on debentures and on the B and C stocks would yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the whole of the £1,425,000 A stock (including the present issue), which at the price it is now offered at, would be equal to 10 per cent. per annum.

The price at which the A stock is now offered must be considered most advantageous to the investor, if only one-half of this result is attained; when, however, the increased receipts would permit a dividend of 5 per cent., the stock must certainly rise to par, which would practically be a profit of upwards of 47 per cent. above the price of issue.

It is considered that results approaching the above figures will be reached in less than two years, and that a steady increase may be further looked for from that time. Arrangements have, therefore, been made with Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Betts, and Crampton, to guarantee interest as from January 1, 1865, until July 1, 1867, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up, by which latter date it is confidently believed the intrinsic merits of the whole system will have developed themselves.

The belief entailed as to the augmentation in the value of this stock, when it is considered that the lines possess metropolitan terminal as well as metropolitan and suburban traffic, is borne out by the relative price of the shares and stock of the Great Northern and of the Metropolitan (Under-Ground) Railway Company, before they had finished their lines and afterwards, viz.—

The Great Northern (A) Stock was, in October, 1853, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at £44 per £100 stock; it is now worth £148, or £94 per cent. increase in value.

The Metropolitan (Underground) Railway was in April, 1861, only four years ago, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at £44 per £100 stock; it is now worth £135, or £81 per cent. increase in the value; these facts speak for themselves as to the prospects of the stock now offered for subscription.

The price of subscription is fixed at £21 per certificate of £40, equal to £52 10s. per £100 stock, and the periods of payment are as under—

£1 per certificate on application.	
4 "	" allotment.
4 "	" 1st September, 1865.
4 "	" 1st December, 1865.
4 "	" 1st March, 1866.
4 "	" 1st June, 1866.

All calls not duly paid will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. When the whole amount of £21 per certificate is paid, £40 stock for each certificate will be transferred into the name of the holder thereof.

The option will be given to all subscribers to pay up in full on allotment (entitling them to interest on the whole amount of the price of issue from Jan. 1, 1865) and discount at the rate of 6 percent. per annum will be allowed on pre-payment of instalments. These two allowances would further reduce the price of issue by about £2 10s. per cent.

In the allotment those applications, the whole balance on which it is intended by application to be paid in one instalment on allotment will be first considered.

Application must be made on the forms annexed, and accompanied by payment of £1 per share (without which no application can be considered), to any of the undermentioned bankers:—The London and County Bank; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.; the Agric. and Masterman's Bank (Limited); Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith; the National Bank, London, Dublin, and its branches in Ireland; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and its branches in Scotland. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned forthwith without deduction; and if less are allotted than the number of certificates applied for, the sum paid will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment on the number so allotted.

Prospects, with maps, plans, &c., may be had of the undermentioned stockbrokers:—Messrs. LAURENCE, Son, and PEARCE,

NOTICE.—LATE POLHIGEY MOOR MINE, in the Parish of WENDRON, CORNWALL.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS ON the above mine will be pleased forthwith to SEND THE PARTICULARS THEREOF to the Purser, Mr. WILLIAM POLKINGHORNE, Woodlands, near Par Station; and ALL INDIVIDUALS INDEBTED to the Company are REQUESTED TO PAY what they owe, without delay, to the said WILLIAM POLKINGHORNE.
Dated May 17, 1865.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1865, at Two o'clock.
By order of the Board, EDWARD JOHN EVANS, Sec. pro tem.
Bond-court House, Walbrook, London, E.C., May 18, 1865.

THE WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at Two o'clock, to receive the reports and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1864, to declare a dividend, and for general purposes, as authorized by the Articles of Association.

Two directors—viz., William Gladstone, Esq., and Charles Morrison, Esq., will retire from office at this meeting by rotation. They are both eligible, and purpose offering themselves for re-election.

The auditor, Joseph George, Esq., will also retire from office, but will offer himself for re-election.
By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.
5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., May 17, 1865.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May inst., at the offices, No. 8, Austinfriars, in the City of London, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors,

J. H. MURCHISON, Secretary.

THE GREAT DELABOLE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the actual amount of their shares.

Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each.

5s. on application; 10s. per share on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 6s. per share, nor to be made at less intervals than three months. It is calculated that not more than £1 10s. per share will be required to be called up.

Should no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned in full.

A dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, for the first year will be guaranteed by the vendor.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE FURNESS, Esq., Contractor Thames Embankment Works, and 36, George-street, Westminster.

RAPHAEL BRANDON, Esq., architect, 65, Regent-street, W.

BENJAMIN COBB, Esq. (Benjamin Cobb and Co.), 34, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

BERNIE PHILIPON, Esq., 29, Ratland-gate, Hyde-park, W.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., architect, 25, Parliament-street, S.W.

EDWARD GIBBON SWANN, Esq., 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BANKERS.—The Imperial Bank, Lombury, London.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's Inn.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Benjamin Cobb, Esq.

OFFICES.—34, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working on a more extended scale the Trewarmet Delabole Slate Quarries, and of ultimately acquiring other valuable quarries in the Delabole district.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.; to the managing director, at the office of the company, 34, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; or to the solicitors, where specimens of the slate may be seen, and prospectuses, with form of application, obtained.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years' experience, is OPEN TO INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS OF IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES THE ASSAYING AND ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

M. R. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Crids Mine, St. Isey, Padstow, Cornwall.

BARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Docks, Debentures, Mines, Miscellaneous Investments, including American Government Securities, Confederate States Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and cities, in the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canadas. The earliest and most accurate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis.

9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

M. R. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, SCORRIE, CORNWALL, from recent inspections, is in a position to advise what mines to invest in, and what to avoid, two of which he will guarantee all loss for one-half the profits for the next six months. Terms for inspection and report, £10 per day. WANTED TO PURCHASE, 20 Tresavans shares.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of £5, he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.

Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the index, cross-courses, and caving courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, called paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. SPARGO's Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDENNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond & stock investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

Just published; size 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., scale 16 chains to an inch; published price, 21s.; mounted on rollers, or in case, 26s.

A PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MINERAL LEAD MINES, WITH THE BRYMBO AND RUABON COAL FIELD.—By BRENTON SYMONS, Mining Engineer, Esq.

Copies may be procured at the offices of the author, 18, Hatton-garden, E.C., or 19, Pydar-street, Truro; of GEORGE DARLINGTON, Esq., Wrexham; and at the offices of THE MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, London.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, IN THE FIELD, the STREETS, or AT HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or 26 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the liquidators of the said company, with the sanction of the Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINE, in the parish of Goldsmith, near Marazion, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock noon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the MINES SETTS or GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MATERIALS, PLATES, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

One 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam.

TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each, with fittings complete.

PORTABLE ENGINE, 8 horse power.

60 ft. shears complete, 10 arm capstan, oak axle, iron sockets and braces; 220 fms. of 13 in. captain rope, new; balance bob, with box complete; crusher, lot of valuable pit-work, new and old timber and iron, whim and captain ropes, chain, boring machine, air ditto, 50 tons of coal, together with the account-house and office furniture, and a quantity of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, by application at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(The Solicitors for William Polkinghorne, one of the liquidators of the said company).

H. S. STOKES, Truro
(Agent for Benham and Tindall, 18, Essex-street, Strand, London, the solicitors for William Joseph White, the other liquidator of the said company).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 17, 1865.

GURELYN MINE, ST. ERTH, CORNWALL.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

M. R. H. CADE has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at GURELYN MINE, in the parish of St. Erth, the following VALUABLE MATERIALS and MACHINERY, viz.:—

A 50 ft. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, nearly new, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with TWO BOILERS 11 tons each.

50 fms. 16 in. 9 ft. pumps.

1 ft. 16 in. plunger pole.

1 ft. 16 in. top door.

1 ft. 16 in. top dooress.

1 ft. 16 in. windore.

BLASTING.

GUN COTTON ON AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

DAVY LAMP OIL, £35 PER TON
(Lamp once filled burns for 14 hours, and one wick lasts two months).
MINERS' DIP LAMP OIL, £30 PER TON
(For the Metal Dip Candle Lamp).

TALLOWS, OILS, AND TRAM-WAGON GREASES of all kinds.
ALEXANDER S. MACRAE, OIL MERCHANT, &c., LIVERPOOL.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,
PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near
WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited
in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the
Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co.
have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as of
course, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS
SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than
any to be procured elsewhere.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong
enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant
the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the catches into play
till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when
needed, by any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine
the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty
is given to them to apply for a patent.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co.
have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as of
course, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS
SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than
any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT CONCRETE STONE
(RANSOME'S PATENT),
FOR STRENGTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, SHARPNESS OF OUT-
LINE, BEAUTY OF APPEARANCE, and above all for its PERFECT RESEM-
BLANCE to NATURAL STONE, stands unrivaled, and being MADE WITHOUT
BURNING is free from all liability to shrinkage or distortion. It surpasses all other
material in its applicability to every description of ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISH-
MENTS, and especially for CAPITALS, CORNICES, WINDOW DRESSINGS,
TRACERY, BALUSTRADES, GATE PIERS, TERMINALS, &c., as well as for fountains, vases, jardinières,
statues, flower boxes, and edgings for garden borders; also for monuments, tombs, and
all kinds of cemetery requirements.

Licences granted for the manufacture of this remarkable material, and agents ap-
pointed in any part of the United Kingdom. References given to works already executed, and to several engineers and architects
of the highest eminence by whom it has been applied, also to existing licences whose
works are in full operation in different parts of the kingdom.

Specimens and illustrations furnished upon application at the offices of the
PATENT CONCRETE STONE COMPANY (LIMITED), 2, QUEEN STREET,
PLACE, SOUTHWAKE BRIDGE, E.C.

HYDRAULIC LIME AND ROMAN CEMENT,
MANUFACTURED BY LLOYD JONES AND CO., HALKIN WORKS,
HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE. The Halkin Hydraulic Lime is the same as used to
the construction of the Liverpool Docks, Manchester, and various Waterworks, Col-
leries, and Mines throughout the country, being so long celebrated for its strong
and adhesive qualities, and for its great power in water. Can be supplied by rail or
water to any part of the kingdom, either in lump (loose) or ground, and in barrels or
casks. The Limestone can be had in full cargoes, also their cement in barrels, which is
of a very superior quality, and warranted pure. Orders to be accompanied by a banker's
reference.—Apply at the Works, or to E. and W. AARON, agents, 66, South John-street,
Liverpool.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of
STRENGTH.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society,
Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
for SUPERSEDED THE SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR
in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and
sink shafts at the rate of 2 fm. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an
enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE,
Tavistock, Devon.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects
and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and
its action so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts
and uses lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.

The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine
as daily demonstrated by use:

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of thermometric power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pump em-
ployed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,
and wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs.
SAMUEL BERGER and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C.
Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U.
BASTIER, C.E., 12, Gower-street North, London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT his PATENT PUMP
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENCES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE
of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 12, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.

London, March 21, 1865. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 2d.
SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT
A Series of Seven Articles published in the MINING JOURNAL, under the
name of "A Correspondent in Carnarvonshire."

With corrections, and many additions.

By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director of
the Snowdon Hall Quarries Company (Limited).

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold
by all booksellers and newsagents.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. penny stamps,
MR. HOPTON'S NEW WORK, entitled
CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, &c., BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON."
These plans on ventilation and working out coal, dialling, planning, and taking
the dip and rise of the mine illustrated.

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THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts
and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, un-
biased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North
of the United Kingdom, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of
the world. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general in-
formation in the interests of the Hardware Traders of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Lon-
don. The Hardware Weekly Messenger. Subscription:—

One year (post free) £2 2 0
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Payable in advance.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND
MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ
of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime
districts of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since
its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Dur-
ham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Adver-
tisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2s., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
195, High-street, Sunderland.

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NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAIVSTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of
the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE.
CHAIN'S made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. Nicholls,
Williams, and Co. have 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-
HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAIVSTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
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RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Machinery sent to all parts of the world.

Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages built, either for cash or for payment over a
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RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

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WESTMINSTER.

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THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT
and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRERS, MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES,
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c., AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFAC-
TURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING
MACHINES, CLOUD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRI-
ETERS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAIL-
WAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Secy.

OFFICES, 3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL
STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING
GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR
SALE or HIRE.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

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COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—

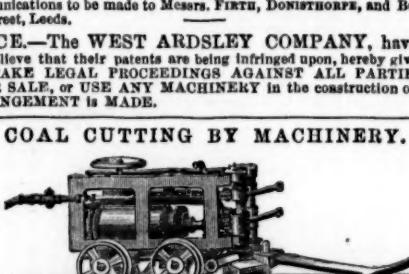
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements,
perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY
TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the
West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to
CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN
the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8,
Bircham-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they
will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may
MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any
such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

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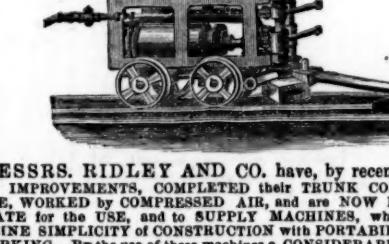
MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED
IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MA-
CHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NE-
GOCTATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to
COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY
in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL
is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be
guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury
London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

* * * COLLIER PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or
USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT
of the ABOVE PATENT.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.

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LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of
the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed
to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging
weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keep-
ing the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its
shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back
without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple
description.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,

TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-

NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,

SHAFTS and

FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED

BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, SPRING TOOLS MARKED

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid	
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	19 3 0 ..	..	..	11 3 0 ..	0 15 0 - Dec.	1864
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock ..	3 6 8 ..	2 1/2 ..	..	13 11 6 ..	2 6 - Oct.	1864
1248 Bossasswell (tin, copper), St. Just ..	6 15 0 ..	..	..	1 5 0 ..	0 5 - May,	1864
2000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just ..	91 5 0 ..	..	..	477 15 0 ..	0 5 - May,	1864
1600 Brizham Hematite Iron [L. £5] ..	6 7 6 ..	..	..	0 6 0 ..	0 6 - Nov.	1864
4000 Brymbof (lead), Cardigan [L. £15] ..	12 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	6 0 0 ..	0 15 0 - April,	1865
1200 Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.] ..	9 0 ..	..	..	..	0 2 10 0 - Mar.	1865
1216 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn ..	15 8 7 ..	..	..	10 0 0 ..	0 15 0 - Mar.	1865
1200 Carr Bras (copper, tin), Illogan ..	15 0 0 ..	..	..	280 10 0 ..	0 2 - June,	1864
2800 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennan ..	30 0 0 ..	30 29 3/4 30 1/2 ..	..	34 16 0 ..	0 12 - April,	1865
2000 Copper Minera of England ..	25 0 0 ..	..	..	75 per cent.	- Half-yrly.	..
4000 Ditto ditto (stocks) ..	100 0 0 ..	..	..	1 per cent.	- Half-yrly.	..
867 Cwm Errin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.] ..	7 10 0 ..	..	..	15 1 0 ..	1 0 - Mar.	1864
128 Cwmyntswith (lead), Cardiganshire ..	60 0 0 ..	..	..	285 10 0 ..	4 0 - April,	1865
290 Derwent Mines (sl., lead), Durham ..	300 0 0 ..	..	..	150 0 0 ..	0 9 - June,	1864
1224 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] ..	1 0 0 ..	..	..	862 0 0 ..	0 9 - Mar.	1864
348 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne ..	125 17 6 ..	..	..	791 10 0 ..	0 5 - April,	1865
612 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] ..	23 10 0 ..	16 ..	..	126 0 0 ..	1 0 - Nov.	1864
614 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] ..	2 14 6 ..	13 1/2 ..	..	18 2 0 ..	0 10 - April,	1865
300 East Darren (copper), Cardiganshire ..	32 0 0 ..	..	..	105 10 0 ..	2 0 - April,	1865
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan ..	24 5 0 ..	..	..	289 10 0 ..	4 0 - June,	1864
5000 East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwennan ..	21 5 0 ..	2 1/2 ..	..	0 4 6 0 ..	0 2 - Feb.	1865
2300 Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.] ..	25 0 0 ..	..	..	67 0 0 ..	1 0 - May,	1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow ..	18 6 0 ..	7 1/2 8 ..	..	2 7 6 0 ..	0 7 - May,	1865
5100 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.] ..	4 0 0 ..	20 ..	..	2 1 0 0 ..	0 10 - Mar.	1865
5000 Great Wh. Vor (tin, ep.), Helston [S.E.] ..	40 0 0 ..	33 ..	..	6 2 0 0 ..	0 10 - Mar.	1865
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe ..	100 0 0 ..	..	..	16 0 0 ..	0 8 - Aug.	1864
1024 Headfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.] ..	8 10 0 ..	..	..	31 10 0 ..	1 12 - Feb.	1865
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales [L.] ..	18 10 0 ..	..	..	433 10 0 ..	3 0 - April,	1865
2000 Mass-y-Saef (lead) [L.] ..	20 0 0 ..	..	..	1 0 0 ..	1 9 - Oct.	1864
9000 Marine Valley (copper), Caradon ..	4 10 6 ..	5 5 1/2 ..	..	3 0 6 0 ..	2 6 - April,	1865
3000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.] ..	1 0 0 ..	..	..	6 0 0 ..	0 2 - Mar.	1865
1800 Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham 25 0 ..	..	..	..	169 18 0 ..	7 0 - Feb.	1865
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) ..	7 0 0 ..	..	..	19 2 10 0 ..	1 10 - Jan.	1865
4000 Myndy (iron ore) [L. £2] [S.E.] ..	2 12 0 ..	..	..	0 4 0 0 ..	2 - April,	1864
2500 Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery ..	20 0 0 ..	..	..	7 0 0 ..	1 0 - June,	1864
6000 New Birch Tor and Vlifter Cons. (tin) ..	1 6 6 ..	..	..	0 11 0 ..	0 1 - Oct.	1865
5926 North Treakery (copper), St. Agnes ..	1 9 0 ..	2 1/2 ..	..	0 13 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
200 Parsy Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.] ..	50 0 0 ..	..	..	142 10 0 ..	7 0 - April,	1865
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leinant [S.E.] ..	10 6 7 ..	33 ..	..	76 5 0 ..	1 0 - Feb.	1865
50 Silver Lake Mining Company ..	280 0 0 ..	..	..	..	2 10 0 - Dec.	1865
513 South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] ..	1 8 0 ..	52 0 ..	..	475 10 0 ..	8 0 - Mar.	1865
4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth ..	14 0 ..	..	..	0 5 0 ..	0 8 - Mar.	1864
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives ..	8 0 0 ..	..	..	490 10 0 ..	10 0 - May,	1864
6000 St. Treweryn (lead), St. Agnes ..	11 6 2	1 11 0 ..	1 6 - Oct.	1865
5926 South Treakery (copper), St. Agnes ..	2 3 0 ..	3 1/2	0 12 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
200 Parsy Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.] ..	50 0 0	0 13 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leinant [S.E.] ..	10 6 7 ..	33	0 14 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
50 Silver Lake Mining Company ..	280 0 0	0 15 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
513 South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] ..	1 8 0 ..	52 0	0 16 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth ..	14 0	0 17 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives ..	8 0 0	0 18 0 ..	2 8 - Feb.	1864
6000 St. Treweryn (lead), St. Agnes ..	11 6 2	0 19 0 ..	3 0 - Mar.	1865
7000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow ..	2 10 0	0 20 0 ..	3 0 - Mar.	1865

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
240 Boscean (tin), St. Just ..	20 10 0 ..	..	..	86 10 0 ..	1 0 - Mar.	1862
268 Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne ..	76 10 0 ..	70 ..	..	85 0 0 ..	2 0 - June,	1867
2150 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan ..	18 5 9 ..	103 1/2 ..	10 10 1/2 ..	1 7 0 ..	7 0 - July,	1862
1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth ..	12 0 0 ..	..	..	2 7 6 ..	- Sept.	1863
1058 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer ..	8 0 0 ..	..	..	7 12 0 ..	0 4 - July,	1862
4076 Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock ..	6 6 3 ..	..	..	0 10 0 ..	2 - Feb.	1859
12300 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Camborne ..	2 1 0 ..	..	..	0 10 0 ..	1 6 - May,	1863
3000 Dwyngwm (lead), Wales ..	12 6 6 ..	..	..	0 17 0 ..	2 - Jan.	1863
1906 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron ..	8 9 0 ..	14 1/2 ..	13 13 1/2 ..	1 10 0 ..	16 0 - May,	1864
940 Fawey Consols (copper), Tywardreath ..	4 7 6 ..	..	..	296 10 0 ..	1 0 - Mar.	1865
612 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kex ..	3 10 0 ..	..	..	15 0 ..	10 0 - Aug.	1862
4295 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes ..	5 4 6 ..	4 1/2 ..	..	2 6 6 ..	0 3 - Feb.	1865
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] ..	8 0 0 ..	..	..	59 17 0 ..	10 0 - Mar.	1865
1000 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant ..	2 2 6 ..	..	..	288 5 0 ..	4 0 - Mar.	1864
80 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 ..	0 0 ..	..	..	342 3 0 ..	5 0 - Mar.	1865
896 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne ..	58 10 0 ..	205 ..	..	196 15 0 ..	5 0 - April,	1865
1040 Wh. Trelewney (sl., ld.), Liskeard [S.E.] ..	5 17 0 ..	20 ..	..	61 10 0 ..	12 0 - Mar.	1865
7000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow ..	2 10 0 ..	..	..	15 3 0 ..	6 0 - May,	1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid	
2484 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia ..	5 0 0 ..	..	..	57 ..	320 0 0 ..	5 0 0 - Sept.	1864
15000 Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] ..	7 0 0 ..	11 1/2 ..	11 11 1/2 ..	1 5 0 ..	10 0 0 - April,	1865	
12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] ..	40 0 0 ..	28 ..	26 28 ..	101 0 ..	0 1 ..	0 - Jan.	1865
7000 English and Australian ..	5 0 0 ..	..	..	..	1 12 0 ..	2 0 - Aug.	1864
18000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] ..	10 0 0 ..	..	..	..	75 per cent.	- Yearly.	..
25000 Fortune (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] ..	3 0 0 ..	3 1/2 ..	3 1/2 ..	0 14 4 ..	3 0 0 - Dec.	1864	
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.] 20 0 ..	..	..	..	21 10 0 ..</			